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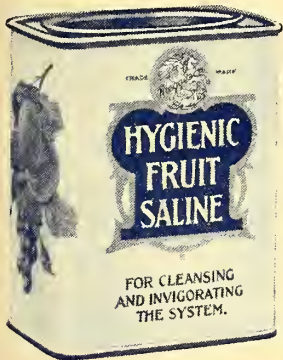
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The changing taste demands
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1/10 28 lb.

1/9 56 lb.

1/8 112 lb.

This Line is designed to help you
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BRIGHTON ENGLAND



3372



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				Packed in Panel- White Flat as per illustration 3372.			Packed in N.P. Domed Sprinkler Cap Bottle as per illustration 4391.		
				2½	4	8 oz.			
2539	Bay Rum	6/6	8/6	13/6	...	15/6	doz.
3372	Bay Rum and Cantharides			6/6	8/6	13/6	...	15/6	„
4420	Bay Rum and Capsicum								
	Hair Tonic	6/6	8/6	13/6	...	15/6	„
3373	Bay Rum and Quinine	7/6	10/6	17/-	...	20/-	„
3374	Bay Rum, Rosemary and								
	Jaborandi Hair Tonic	6/6	8/6	13/6	...	15/-	„
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	Hair Wash	6/6	8/6	13/6	...	15/6	„
3599	Rosemary and Cantharides								
	Hair Wash	6/6	8/6	13/6	...	15/6	„
4143	Rosemary and Quinine Hair								
	Wash	7/6	10/6	17/-	...	20/-	„
4434	Rosemary, Capsicum and								
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SIR CHEMIST AND FRIENDS,

Respectfully do we make our bow to introduce to your Notice and Patronage our

H.B.T. ASEPTIC TOILET and SHAVING SOAPS

FOR

Skin, Health & Healing—A Soap with an Individuality

Yes. We know you have many such things, but—*these are different.*

It is not an ordinary Soap with a new imprint, but an entirely new Formula combining the expressed juices of living plants that have been proved to have nothing but a healthful effect upon the most sensitive skins and add to the health of the Body Tissues.

H.B.T. ASEPTIC SOAP had its inception in a large and busy Dispensary, where the harmful effects of many soaps on the skin and health of patients had been observed for years. After several years' careful consideration and research this Soap was introduced for the use of patients with the most beneficial results. The demand increasing and orders coming from many parts of the country, even from overseas, it was thought advisable to introduce it to the Trade, who would be able to supply the needs of local customers.

H.B.T. ASEPTIC SOAP contains no carbolic—no coal tar products—no ointments—no poisons. Its action is positive, stimulating the skin to a healthy activity. The minute skin cells and fibres, so easily broken down, are built up and take on a healthy texture which is maintained by daily use. As you are aware, where body tissues are in a healthy condition, disease germs cannot affect them.

H.B.T. ASEPTIC SOAP is a perfectly milled soap and most economical. Its users comment happily on its long lasting quality.

H.B.T. ASEPTIC SOAP is the Ideal Soap for every Toilet purpose and for every Type of Skin—for the Complexion—the Bath—as a Hair Shampoo, leaving the hair soft and fine—as a Dentifrice, maintaining the Teeth and Gums and Mouth in a healthy condition—and for Their Majesties, The Babies, however young.

H.B.T. ASEPTIC SOAP has already won high commendations from those who had tried many of the costliest soaps but failed to find one to so completely suit the sensitive skin, while its velvety smoothness and the refreshing sense of cleanliness it imparts have delighted its users.

H.B.T. ASEPTIC SOAP is specially valuable as a wash in skin conditions that are often irritated by ordinary soaps.

Now, Sir Chemist and Friends,—In conclusion we affirm that in offering for sale and recommending **H.B.T. ASEPTIC SOAP** you are selling a Soap that was, and is, made with a view to outstanding quality—the first and last consideration being its actual value to the user. If exceptional excellence has any appeal to the people, then this SOAP has a successful future before it.

Truthful Advertisement and Faithful Quality form a happy Unity. Advertising may bring Customers—only Quality will retain them. What our Advertising obtains—our Quality retains.

H.B.T. ASEPTIC SHAVING SOAP has been specially prepared in response to a demand from those who were delighted with the Toilet Soap. It is not the *quantity* but the *quality* of the Lather that tells, and this SOAP gives just that full and fine lather that effectively prepares the way for the keen razor edge and a close, rapid and comfortable shave. Its aseptic qualities exert a soothing effect on the skin without any after soreness and transform what frequently was a dread into a positive pleasure.

Our terms to you are 25% *nett.* Carriage paid in Great Britain and North Ireland on orders of £3 or over. An extra 5% may be deducted if sending cash with order. *Try the following small parcel—you will soon need more:—*

12 Boxes H.B.T. ASEPTIC TOILET SOAP—3 tablets.	£	s.	d.
Retail 2s. 3d. ..	1	7	0
36 Tablets—in Wooden Box—Singles.			
Retail 9d.	1	7	0
36 H.B.T. ASEPTIC SHAVING SOAP.			
—Retail 1s.	1	16	0

Special offer for £3—Cash with order. £4 10 0

One parcel only to each client. Repeat orders at ordinary rates.

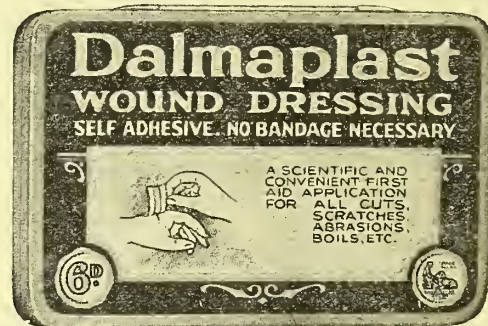
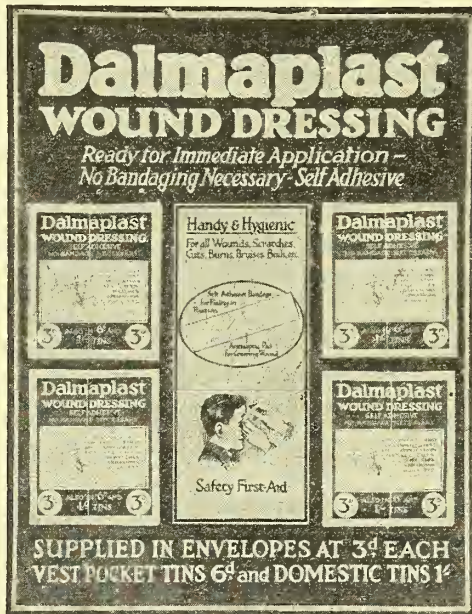
Note the British Commercial Monomark on each Tablet—BCM/HBT.

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WOUND DRESSING



Facsimile of 6d. Tin.

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"Dalmaplast" Self Adhesive Plaster is an All-British Surgical Strapping of the highest quality. Tenacious, non-irritating, pliable, spread on fine cotton cloth of great strength, it merits the Ever-Increasing Confidence of the Medical Profession. We have a "DALMAPLAST" packing suitable for every need—for the pocket or handbag, for the factory or the home, for the surgery or the first-aid case.

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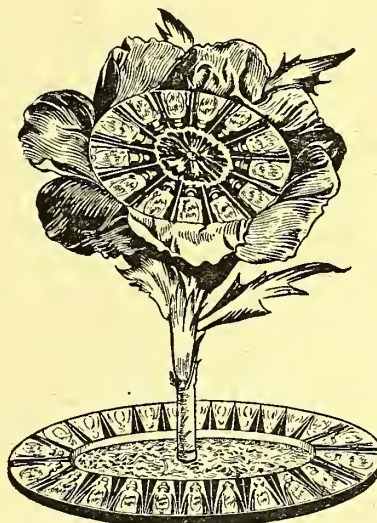
(ANNOUNCEMENT No. 3)

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We wish to thank all our friends, especially the many new ones in remoter parts of the kingdom, who have written for sample stands.

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Complete Poppy, containing one dozen bottles in flower and two dozen in base, costs **18/-**

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Jaytee's
HUILE d'OLIVE

FINEST
QUALITY

GUARANTEED
PURE



SPECIALLY
FOR MEDICINAL USE ALSO SALADS Etc.
PREPARED

SUPPLIED TO CHEMISTS ONLY.

JAYTEE'S
PURE
OLIVE OIL

Huile d'Olive de Provence

**Specially prepared for
Salads & Medicinal Use**

IN REPUTED $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, AND 1 PINTS
AND IN 1 QUART.

7/-, 12/-, 20/-, 35/- per doz. respectively

*The show stand sent gratis to all our
Customers. Send a postcard to-day*

We can offer attractive style
in "Own Name" label.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

John Thompson (Wholesale
Druggists
1921)
Ltd. - LIVERPOOL

Phone: Royal 1434. Wires: "Drugs, L'pool."

1928

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S*The Big Hit
for 1928!*

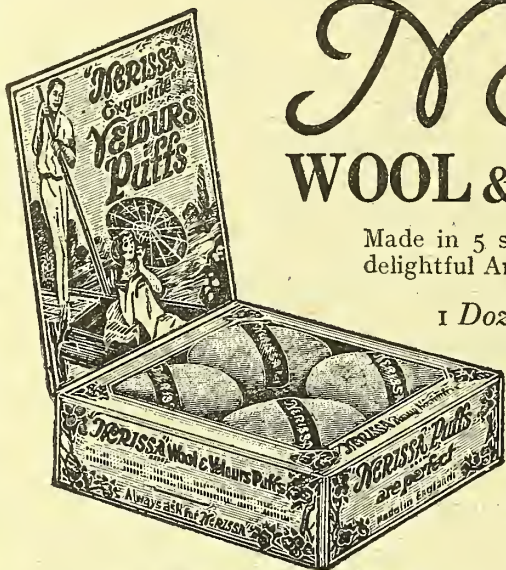
"Moorland" Heart Shape Tablets are proving to be the hit of the season, just as they were during 1927. The sales this year are far above the corresponding period of twelve months ago, which all goes to prove the popularity of "Moorland's." Order some now and keep busy. Heaps of striking showmatter with every order.

One gross 51/-. One doz. 4/6. Retail 7½d.

*1927
up nearly
50%*

W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD. RAWDON NEAR LEEDS

An Exquisite Display for an EXQUISITE ARTICLE



NERISSA^{Regd.}

WOOL & VELOURS PUFFS

Made in 5 sizes, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4 inches, in White and delightful Art Colours, each in Cellophane Envelope.

1 Doz. in Display Carton in Colours (as shown).

The GOODS are PERFECT.

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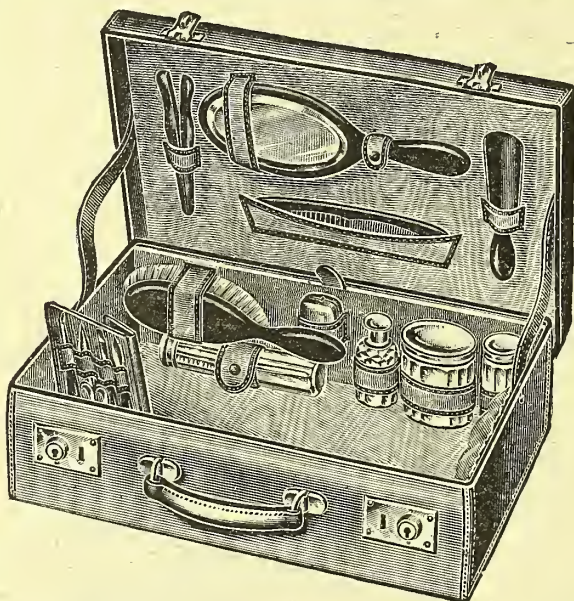
The DISPLAY SELLS THEM.

Order a trial box of 1 dozen from your Wholesale House to-day and a box of 2 dozen Face Cloths at the same time. We guarantee that you will be satisfied.

Watersprite
MADE IN ENGLAND

SOLPORT
BROTHERS LIMITED

GOSWELL ROAD - - LONDON, E.C.1



LADIES' AND GENT.'S FITTED DRESSING CASES

ADOLPH SCOTT LTD. "The House that gives you Service"

Telephone : 2102 NORTHERN (2 lines).
Telegrams : "Adolph, Birmingham."

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BIRMINGHAM



This photograph shows a typical example of one of the 300 full NEW MIX window displays in London and Metropolitan areas.

State size of window or space you propose allotting to NEW MIX and we will be pleased to forward a full range of artistic and suitable

NEW MIX

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GILMONT PRODUCTS, Ltd.
35 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3

NEW
MIX

MAKE A SHOW

We have a variety of attractive show-cards, window bills and counter stands.

Why not link up our advertising with your shop by making a display and reap the full benefit.

As supply will gladly be sent upon request.

NEW MIX TRADE TERMS

1 dozen - - 18/-
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5%.

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Wholesaler.

—YOUR—
CUSTOMERS WILL
TELL YOU THAT
NEW MIX GIVES—

“The Gleam of Youth
on Every Tooth”



*"Every process, from kill to finished product,
controlled in the Armour Laboratories."*

30 years'
EXPERIENCE
IN
MANUFACTURE
AND
RESEARCH
MAKE



SUPREME

CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT of fresh selected **LIVER**

each 1 oz. representing 8 ozs.
of the fresh substance.

DESICCATED LIVER TABLETS

2 and 5 grs.

LIVER SOLUTION AMPOULES

10% Sol. Unpreserved Isotonic.

STOCKS NOW AVAILABLE.

WE INVITE YOUR ENQUIRIES for GLANDULAR
and ANIMAL PREPARATIONS or THEIR COMPOUNDS

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Maw's



Page

Helping you to Build and Maintain Clinical Thermometer Business

Maw's are actual manufacturers of clinical thermometers, so that they are in a position to guarantee the pharmacist a full range of English-made clinicals of reliable quality at reasonable prices.

Then they have sought to help the pharmacist to increase the demand for clinical thermometers. They have introduced the clinical thermometer display case, which provides a constant incentive to the customer to purchase a clinical thermometer and keeps the stock in such an orderly fashion that when a sale is made the required thermometer can be handed to the customer without an instant's delay.

Maw's have helped and are still helping the pharmacist to build and to maintain clinical thermometer business, and the surest way to secure the largest volume of clinical business with a fair margin of profit and the greatest satisfaction to your customers and yourself is to give Maw's clinical thermometer display case a permanent place on your counter.

Maw's Clinical Display Case is supplied free with initial orders for 3 dozen clinicals selected from this list.

	Ordinary.		Easy Set.	
	Each.	Doz.	Each.	Doz.
1/4917 Maw's 2-3 min. Plain	1/2	11/-	1/5	13/3
1/4918 " " Magnifying	1/3	11/6	1/6	13/9
1/4919 " 60 sec. Plain	1/3	12/6	1/6	14/9
1/4920 " " Magnifying	1/5	14/6	1/8	16/9
1/4921 " 30 sec. Plain	1/4	13/9	1/7	16/-
1/4922 " " Magnifying	1/6	15/-	1/9	17/3
The above, printed in Black and Red above normal			per dozen	9d.
N.P.L. Tested, engraved on each		extra, each	4d., per dozen	3/2
N.P.L. Tested, with Certificate			extra, each	9d.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London.
and Barnet.



For a **PERFECT** dance floor
you can confidently recommend -

BOVAL FLOOR GLOSS



No Wax
No Worry
Delightfully
fragrant
Creates No
Dust

FOR
BALL-ROOM
FLOORS

Simply
Sprinkle
on the floor
- the dancers
do the rest.

Take full advantage
of the

DANCING SEASON

by displaying
'BOVAL'

FLOOR GLOSS

Packed in beautifully decorated sprinkler-
top containers.

1/6 P.A.T.A. - 12/- doz.

2/6 " - 20/- doz.

Bonus for 10 Days' Window Display

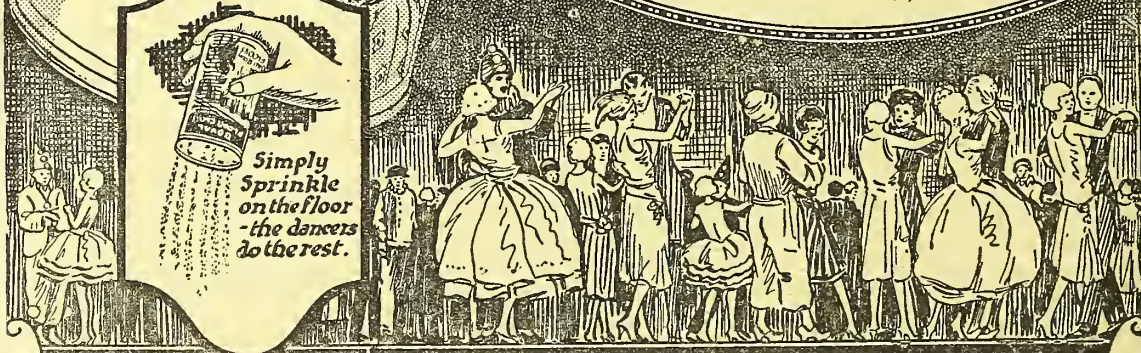
18 to the dozen on order
to the net value of £5.

Carriage Paid. Free Package.

Attractive Showcard Supplied.

STOCKED BY LONDON HOUSES.

**JAMES WOOLLEY
SONS & Co., LTD.
MANCHESTER.**



Evans'

HEPATEX

A Palatable Concentrated Extract of Liver

For the treatment of

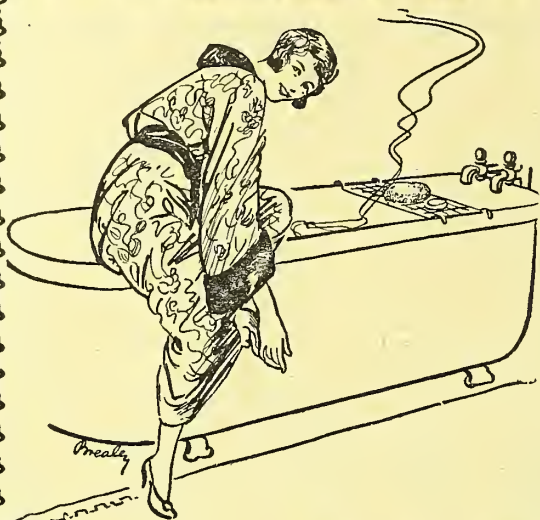
PERNICIOUS AND GENERAL ANÆMIAS

HEPATEX is prepared by a special process and has been found to be highly suitable for use in place of the new dietetic treatment with raw or semi-cooked liver which has recently been very favourably received by the medical authorities. It is pleasant to take, and the volume of the doses is relatively small (1 oz. = 8 oz. fresh liver). It contains the full therapeutic principles of fresh liver and is a stable preparation.

Price 12/- per 8-oz. bottle. Usual Trade Discount.

Evans

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.
LIVERPOOL & LONDON



Every Bathroom needs a Sorbo

EVERY man, woman and child in every family either uses a Sorbo Sponge, or needs one.

This splendid line of Rubber Sponges is finding its way into fresh homes daily, and every new Sorbo customer means extra turnover and bigger profits for you.

It is British in manufacture, and unequalled in quality. It improves with soaping, and it never gets slimy. That's why it is so popular with every member of the family, from Baby upwards!

SorboSponge

THE MOST ABSORBENT RUBBER-SPONGE

Order now from your Wholesaler.
If any difficulty, write us. Price List
and Trade Terms on application.

SORBO RUBBER-SPONGE PRODUCTS, LTD.
Sorbo Works, Woking, Surrey.
Telegrams: "Sorbo, Woking." Telephone: Woking 966 (2 lines)



Bond Street Shampoos that bring bigger Profits

Stewart's Tone Shampoos have been used in their Bond Street Salons for years, and always with success. The full range is now available for universal distribution—Hairtone, Hennatone, Pinetone, Goldentone, and Silvertone for Grey Hair. This line is something quite exceptional in shampoo powders—shampoos that have been tried and tested by actual everyday use in first-class establishments, and that you can sell for little more than half the price charged for other shampoos.

This is a chance for you to make money and goodwill—the line shows you an exceptionally good profit and it *always* brings customers back again and again.

	Retail Price	Net Wholesale Price
Stewart's Hairtone Shampoo Powder ..	3d. each or 1/6 for 7 sachets	12/- per dozen boxes of 7
Free from excess of alkali for any kind of hair.		
Stewart's Goldentone Shampoo Powder ..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
A Camomile preparation for blonde hair which brightens and beautifies.		
Stewart's Silvertone Shampoo Powder ..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
Specially prepared to keep grey hair from going yellow.		
Stewart's Hennatone Shampoo Powder ..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
For brown hair—gives richness of tone.		
Stewart's Pinetone Shampoo Powder ..	4d. each or 2/- for 7 sachets	14/- per dozen boxes of 7
Medicated and antiseptic for impoverished hair.		

MADE BY THE MANUFACTURERS OF

NUCTONE
FOR GREY HAIR

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LIMITED,
4 Dering Street, London, W.1.

Obtainable from your usual Wholesalers or direct from

J. C. GAMBLES & CO., LTD.

211/215 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1.

AYRTON'S SERVICE IN OWN-NAME ITEMS IS UNEQUALLED

Get ready for the CORN harvest



AYRTON'S
OFFER A WIDE RANGE OF
CORN PREPARATIONS
FOR
SELF-PROPRIETARY OR
CHEMIST'S OWN-NAME
STYLES.

□ □ □

Also your own design (or suggestions
made) providing first costs of printing paid
on completion.

□ □ □

*Samples and quotations on request.
Special packings for Export.*

- "Dispello" Corn Cure (Ayrton's). Liquid, finely cartoned and displayed.
- "Eradico" Corn Salve. In silicated turned-wood boxes.
- Corn Paint. Liquid, with brush (carded 1 dozen).
- Corn Solvent. Liquid, with brush (carded 1 dozen).
- "Golden" Corn Cure. Liquid, with padded corks.
- "Eradico" Corn Solvent. Liquid, with brush.
- "Eradico" Corn Discs. In envelopes, with fixers.
- "Toto" Corn Discs. In envelopes, with fixers.
- "Eradico" Corn Silk. In envelopes and display box.
- "American" Corn Silk. In envelopes and display box.
- "Britannia" Corn Silk. In envelopes, carded.
- "Excelsior" Corn Silk. In envelopes, carded.
- "Eradico" Corn Velvet. In envelopes and display box.
- "Eradico" Corn Strap Rings. In slide boxes (two styles).

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., Ltd.

:: 34 HANOVER STREET - - - LIVERPOOL ::

CORN CURE HARVEST OUGHT TO BE PREPARED FOR NOW

AYRTON'S PACKED GOODS MAKE A WEEKLY WINDOW DISPLAY POSSIBLE

AYRTON'S MOTOR SERVICES MAKE US YOUR NEAR NEIGHBOUR

Telegraphic Address: "CRESSWELL, HOLB., LONDON."

Telephone: No. 1432 Holborn.

THE SPONGE HOUSE

INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LIMITED,
CRESSWELL BROTHERS BRANCH

Sponge Importers, Exporters and Merchants, and Chamols Leather Dressers,
18 and 19 RED LION SQUARE LONDON, W.C.1
 WITH THE LARGEST STOCKS OF ALL SPONGES IMPORTED DIRECT BY US FROM THE FISHERIES AT LOWEST PRICES.

WE INVITE COMPETITION.

UNBLEACHED MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES in Original Cases.

THE CONTENTS OF THE FOLLOWING CASES WILL BE PRESSED-PACKED AND SENT POST FREE TO COLONIAL AND FOREIGN BUYERS WITHIN THE RADIUS OF PARCELS POST.



HONEYCOMB.

Extra Choice,
 Finest Texture
 and Shape,
 The Pick of all
 the Fisheries.

Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Piece.
300 Toilet at	9d.
250 " "	1/-
200 " "	1/6
160 " "	2/-
140 " "	2/6
120 " "	3/-
100 " "	3/6
90 Medium Bath	4/6
80 " "	5/6
72 " "	6/6
60 " "	7/6
45 Large	6/6
30 " "	10/6
24 " "	12/6

HONEYCOMB.

Toilet & Bath.

Good 2nd
 Quality.

Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Piece.
180 at	9d.
170 " "	1/-
160 " "	1/2
160 " "	1/6
150 " "	1/8
140 " "	2/-
120 " "	2/6
110 " "	3/-
90 " "	3/6
80 " "	4/-
75 " "	4/6
70 " "	5/-
65 " "	5/6
60 " "	6/6

HONEYCOMB

3rd Shape.
 Toilet and Bath.
 Largest Sponges
 obtainable at the
 prices.

Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Piece.
250 at	6d.
200 " "	6d.
180 " "	9d.
160 " "	1/-
140 " "	1/3
120 " "	1/6
100 " "	1/9
90 " "	2/-
80 " "	2/6
60 " "	3/-
45 " "	4/8
30 " "	5/-

FINE TURKEY

CUPS.

1st Quality.
 PICKED SHAPES.
 Average
 Pieces Price
 in per
 Case. Piece.

Toilet Selected	300 at	1/-
"	250	1/3
"	200	1/6
"	175	1/9
"	150	2/-
"	140	2/6
"	100	3/-
"	90	3/6
"	80	4/-
"	70	4/6
"	60	5/-
"	50	6/-
Bath	45	6/6
Selected	40	7/6

FINE TURKEY

SOLIDS.

SELECTED
 SHAPES.

1st Quality.

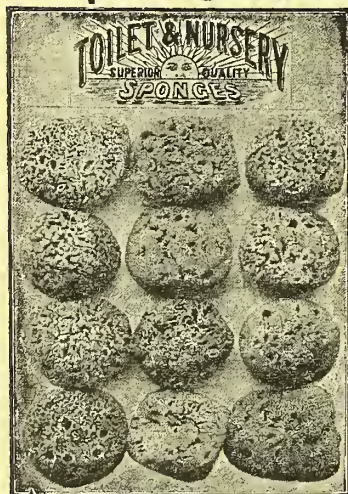
Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Piece.
Nursery 200 at	1/-
Toilet 150	1/6
" 100	1/9
" 100	2/-
" 80	2/6
Bath 50	3/-
" 36	4/-
" 24	5/-



LOUSE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

SPONGES IN SMALL PACKAGES. Fine Turkey, Fine Egyptian and Honeycomb. In 1st, 2nd and 3rd Qualities, Bleached or unbleached (state which in ordering). On strings of 1 dozen pieces, or loose in bags. At per doz.: 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 8s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 24s., 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., 54s., 60s., 66s., 72s. Bleached Cuban. At per String or Dozen. Wool, Grass, Yellow and Fine. 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 8s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 24s.

CARDED AND BOXED SPONGES



SERIES A: Honeycomb Sponges.

No.	Pieces on card.	Per gross.
1 1d. Retail	12	6/-
2 2d. " "	12	16/-
3 3d. " "	12	24/-
4 4d. " "	12	32/-
6 6d. " "	6	45/-
9 9d. " "	6	72/-
12 1/- " "	6	96/-
18 1/6 " "	6	144/-
24 2/- " "	6	192/-
30 2/6 " "	6	240/-

SERIES C: Grass Sponges.

No.	Pieces on card.	Per gross.
1 1d. Retail	12	7/6
2 2d. " "	12	15/-
3 3d. " "	12	22/6
4 4d. " "	12	30/-
6 6d. " "	6	45/-
9 9d. " "	6	67/6
12 1/- " "	6	90/-

SERIES B: Turkey Sponges.

No.	Pieces on card.	Per gross.
1 1d. Retail	12	6/-
2 2d. " "	12	16/-
3 3d. " "	12	24/-
4 4d. " "	12	32/-
6 6d. " "	6	48/-
9 9d. " "	6	72/-
12 1/- " "	6	96/-
18 1/6 " "	6	144/-
24 2/- " "	6	192/-
30 2/6 " "	6	240/-

SERIES E: Velvet Sponges.

No.	Pieces on card.	Per gross.
1 1d. Retail	12	7/6
2 2d. " "	12	15/-
3 3d. " "	12	22/6
4 4d. " "	12	30/-
6 6d. " "	6	45/-
9 9d. " "	6	67/6
12 1/- " "	6	90/-



SELECTED FINE CUBAN.

For Nursery and Toilet Uses.

AA Round Solids, containing	24 pieces	..	2/- per box
A " " "	12	..	2/- "
B " " "	12	..	3/- "
C " " "	12	..	4/6 "
D " " "	12	..	6/- "
E1 " " "	12	..	6/- "
E2 " " "	12	..	12/- "
E3 " " "	6	..	8/- "

SPECIAL LINE CHEAP CUBAN.

Half forms, large sponge for money.

HC 1 Half Shapes, 8 dozen in box	..	12/- per box
" 2 " " "	5	.. 12/6 "
" 3 " " "	3	.. 10/6 "

NEW FINE ANCLOTE.

For Toilet and Bath, exquisitely soft, very durable.

No.	20 Containing 36 pieces, uniform size	..	9/- per box
" 21 " " "	24	..	6/- "
" 22 " " "	24	..	12/- "
" 23 " " "	24	..	18/- "
" 24 " " "	24	..	24/- "

NEW ANCLOTE HONEYCOMB.

Velvet Quality. Very soft and durable for Toilet and Domestic Use.

01 Large for money, 36 pieces	..	9/- per box
02 " " "	24	.. 6/- "
03 " " "	24	.. 12/- "
04 " " "	24	.. 18/- "
05 " " "	12	.. 12/- "



Seasonable !

THERE is always a call for Sulphur in Spring and the quality of these Sulphur & Lime Fruit Lozenges, together with the display outfit available, will stimulate the demand to your advantage. The Lozenges are pleasantly flavoured, delightfully smooth to the taste and in every way reliable. With orders for 28 lbs. and upwards we send a striking showstand, 250 cartons and showjar. As the number of displays is limited, early application is advisable.

Price 1/4 per lb

Springtime
is
Sulphur-time

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

COPYRIGHT

SASSO OLIVE OIL

DO you buy your Olive Oil direct from a grower of noted repute? You should.

Messrs. P. Sasso & Figli, Oneglia, Italy, produce a perfect Olive Oil, which is regularly shipped to this country in sealed containers, so as to ensure a constant supply of fresh oil.

It can compete in price with any other good brand, and is very extensively advertised.

Make your contracts now. It will give your customers the greatest satisfaction.

Write for samples and prices.



Producers:

**P. SASSO & FIGLI,
ONEGLIA, ITALY.**

Sole Distributors for the United Kingdom:

**FREDK. BOEHM, LTD.,
17, Jewry St., London, E.C.3.**





LIVER EXTRACT

Concentrated Fluid Extract of Liver

FOR USE IN

THE TREATMENT OF PERNICIOUS ANÆMIA

We beg to notify our friends that the above product, hitherto supplied under this title, has been prepared by a process founded upon the researches of Cohn and others as detailed in the Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1927, LXXIV/69. (*Vide* B.M.J. and Lancet, Mar. 10.)

It may also be obtained in powder form, if desired.

GADOL

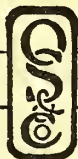
The unsaponifiable portion of Cod Liver Oil containing in a highly concentrated form all its active principles (including Vitamins A and D).

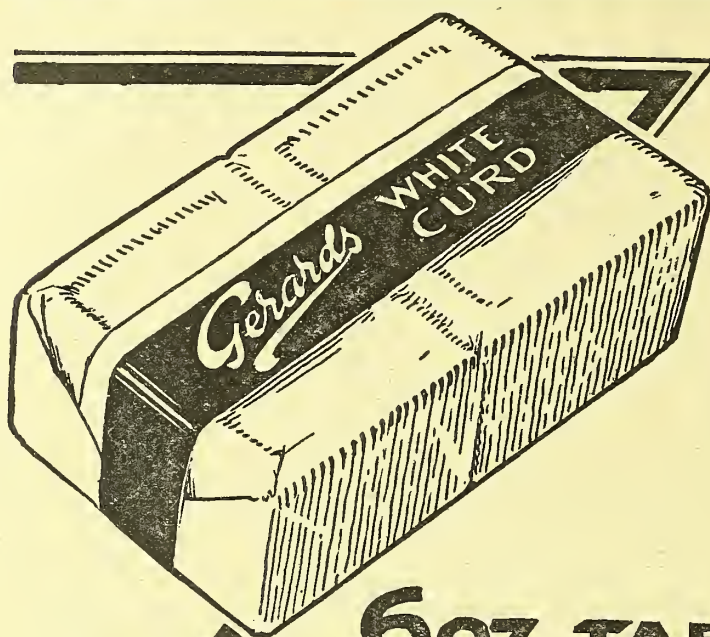
In Palatinoids equivalent to one teaspoonful and one tablespoonful of the best Norwegian product.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & COMPANY LTD.
179 Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.4.

Manufacturers of "Maglactis," the Pure Hydrate of Magnesia with the continuous action.

O. & S.





**SUPPLIED
TO
CHEMISTS
ONLY.**

**6OZ TABLETS
RETAIL PRICE -
3^d PER TABLET.**

**30% PROFIT FOR
THE
CHEMIST
ON
SELLING
PRICE.**



**GERARD BROS., LTD.,
THE SOAP WORKS, NOTTINGHAM.**

*Great
"Easter Week"
Attraction!*



Saville's
JUNE Shampoo

"FREE GIFT" WEEK
APRIL 2nd to 7th

See the following pages for full details
of this exceptional offer, it represents

*The Greatest Trading Opportunity
of the Year!*

SAVILLE PERFUMERY LIMITED, Junction Laboratories, Watford, Herts.

Savilles Shampoo

FREE GIFT WEEK—APRIL 2nd to 7th

EASTER WEEK—that happy period of the year when nature urges women (and men) to "look their best"—has been selected for the launching of our

GREAT ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

to popularise the proved and accepted superiority of

Savilles  Shampoo

DURING that week the following 16 National Papers—

<i>The Daily Express</i>	<i>Lady's Companion</i>	<i>Peg's Companion</i>	<i>Woman's World</i>
<i>The Daily Sketch</i>	<i>Woman's Pictorial</i>	<i>Peg's Paper</i>	<i>Home Companion</i>
<i>The Daily Mail</i>	<i>Woman's Life</i>	<i>Home Chat</i>	<i>Modern Weekly</i>
<i>The Daily Mirror</i>	<i>Woman's Companion</i>	<i>Home Notes</i>	<i>Woman's Weekly</i>

with a circulation of **7,000,000**, will broadcast our display advertisements inviting the Women of England to **TEST** this wonderful "NO SODA" shampoo at our expense.

THIS IS THE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

Every member of the public who—during the week April 2nd to 7th, purchases any article in the "JUNE" Perfumery Series value 6d. and over **THROUGH ANY RETAILER DISPLAYING THE FREE GIFT WINDOW BILL**—will be presented by the retailer with a 6d. "JUNE" Shampoo free of charge—there are no other conditions.

OUR OFFER TO THE RETAILER

In order to ensure that retailers participating in this scheme will have sufficient **FREE** Shampoos available for distribution in accordance with the terms of the offer, we **UNDER-TAKE TO SUPPLY ONE 6d. "JUNE" SHAMPOO FREE** with every **UNIT** of the "JUNE" Perfumery Series (except 3d. Sachets and 3d. Bath Tablets, which do not qualify for the gift) ordered by the retailer during the period **MARCH 1st to MARCH 31st INCLUSIVE**. Every retailer desirous of obtaining a supply of **FREE** Shampoos must use the order form and sign the undertaking prescribed on page 24—there are no other conditions.

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS STIPULATE that the **FREE SHAMPOO** can only be obtained from **RETAILERS DISPLAYING OUR "FREE GIFT" WINDOW BILL** (see next page)—thus ensuring that public attention will be focussed on those retailers' establishments co-operating in this assuredly **POPULAR** campaign.

GET YOUR STOCKS IN NOW

and be ready to meet the enormous demand which will be created by our **MASS** advertising.

USE THE ORDER FORM ON PAGE 24

REDUCED REPRODUCTION OF THE FOUR-COLOUR (Actual size $20'' \times 25''$)


“FREE GIFT” WINDOW BILL

TO BE DISPLAYED BY ALL RETAILERS CO-OPERATING IN THIS CAMPAIGN

Savilles ~~JUNE~~ Perfumery

**GET
THIS 6^D SHAMPOO
FREE**

To EVERY PURCHASER of any of the ~~John~~ Perfumery and Toilet Luxuries shown in this window, we will present a 6d.

SAVILLE'S  SHAMPOO is preferred before all others because it is prepared from a **NEW** Scientific Formula that is entirely

FREE FROM SODA

IT WILL GIVE YOU THE MOST DELICIOUS EXHILARATING SHAMPOO
YOU HAVE EVER KNOWN AND YOUR HAIR WILL **LOOK** BRIGHTER,
FEEL BRIGHTER AND **WEAR** BRIGHTER THAN EVER BEFORE.

A TRIAL WILL COST YOU NOTHING

HERE IS YOURS
(GET IT NOW!)

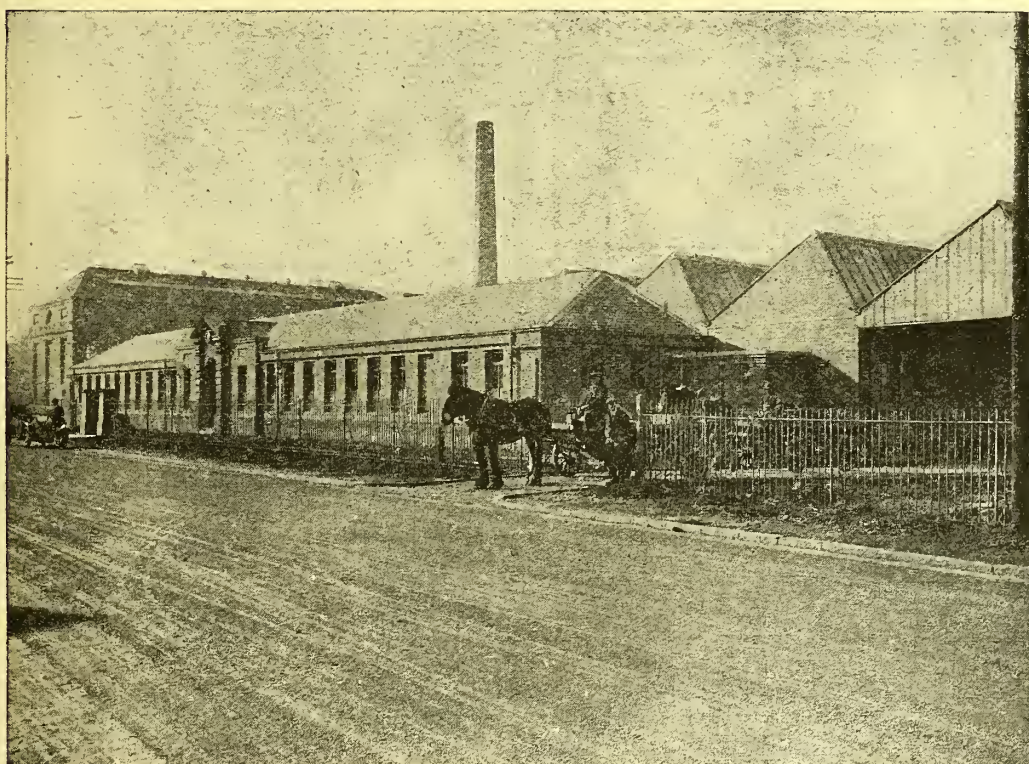


THIS OFFER CLOSES APRIL 7TH

One of these Artistic Window Bills will be posted to every Retailer ordering goods under the terms of this offer to reach him by first post on FRIDAY, MARCH 30th, 1928.

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Further views of the recently erected new premises of
JOHN RICHARDSON & CO. (Leicester) LIMITED
 Evington Valley Road, Leicester.

Upper View: MAIN OFFICE. Lower View: FRONTAGE TO EVINGTON VALLEY ROAD.

ESSENCES & SYNTHETICS LTD.

WILLIAM C. SLATER, Managing Director.

4 CARLISLE AVENUE, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

Royal 0290.

Essynthet—Ald—London

A few of our latest Creations :—

AMBREINE

A sweet Oriental perfume with a delightfully delicate floral nuance.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

True to Nature; even in its last traces on evaporation.

VICTORIA VIOLET

A very successful composition; a necessity to the creative perfumer.

PARMA VIOLET

A standard Violet; indispensable in the absence of the natural flower oil.

WALLFLOWER

A beautiful reproduction of the Old English Wallflower.

ROSE

An excellent substitute for Bulgarian Otto.

JASMIN

A composition giving the pungency as well as the ever-popular florality of Jasmin flowers.



Of the highest possible concentration, and hence very economical in use; perfectly soluble; do not discolour. Suitable for handkerchiefs, perfumes, face powders, vanishing creams, brilliantines, toilet waters, bath salts, soaps. Samples cheerfully sent by return of post.

Chemical Works "Flora"

DUBENDORF, ZURICH - SWITZERLAND

Manufacturers of

SYNTHETIC & AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Offer special compositions for BRILLIANTINES, soluble in oil and alcohol, in the following odours:

CARNATION 233 ..	18/- 1b.
EAU DE COLOGNE 375	21/6 "
HYACINTH ..	18/- "
JASMIN 1137 ..	18/- "
JASMIN 4002 ..	19/- "
JOCKEY CLUB 258 ..	18/- "
LILAC 1108 ..	17/- "
LILY of the VALLEY C.H.	33/- "
ROSE 2466 ..	24/- "
ROSE 2565 ..	18/- "
VIOLET A ..	36/- "
VIOLET B ..	24/- "
WALLFLOWER 234 ..	18/- "

We recommend these on account of their strength and cheap price.

STOCKS HELD IN LONDON.

Samples and particulars from—

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (Chemicals), LTD.

St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3

Established 1795.

LAUTIER FILS

Works: GRASSE (France) & BEYRUT (Syria).

Essential Oils—Synthetics.
All Raw Materials for Perfumery.

Absinth	Laurel
Almond, bitter,	Lavender
Angelica [S.A.P.]	Lemon
Basil	Mace
Bay	Melissa
Bergamot	Neroli big and Syn.
Bois de Rose femelle	Orange
Cajuput	Otto de Rose
Caraway	Patchouli
Cinnamon	Peppermint
Cloves	Rosemary
Copaiba	Rue
Costus	Sandalwood
Cubeb	Spike Lavender
Fennel	Tansy
Geranium	Tarragon
Honey	Thyme
Hyssop	Vetiver

Olive, Peach Kernel, Sweet Almond Oils
Floral Waters.

Wholesale and Export only.

LAUTIER FILS, Ltd., 4 Denman St., London Bdg., S.E.1

Tel. Add: "LAUTIER, PHONE, LONDON." Telephone: HOP 2819.

LIME OIL

(W.I. Distilled.)

Finest quality at favourable prices

Write:

White, Tomkins & Courage, Ltd.
North Albert Works, Reigate, Surrey.

*Lemon Oil : Orange Oil : Bergamot Oil :
 Mint Oils : Buchu Oil : C.16 Aldehyde*



PERFUMES & TOILET AIDS

THE FAMOUS

Giviemme

Productions

COME TO OUR STAND No. 40 at the

**Chemists' Exhibition,
 Holland Park Hall, LONDON,
 MAY 7th to 11th.**



Let us show you the beautiful range of "CONTESSA AZZURRA" (Blue Countess) Perfumes, Face Creams, Powders and other Toilet Aids, made by the famous house of "GIVIEPME," purveyors by appointment to H.M. the late Queen Mother of Italy, and the Nobility in many lands.

These exquisite, but hitherto expensive productions are now offered at prices which are distinctly moderate for goods so truly regal in quality. Profit margins are liberal, too. Don't forget Stand No. 40, or, failing that, write for prices and samples to our sole British Agents.

Sole Manufacturers—

**JOSEPH VISCONTI di MODRONE
 & C.S.A., MILAN, ITALY.**

British Agents—G. H. Willoughby & Co., 59 Portland St., Manchester.

A new Nildé sifter box

(HANDBAG SIZE)

Modernised and improved, this extra flat sifter box with puff is of new design outside and in, leak-proof, and the powder cannot patch or break. It contains as much powder as the well-known red and gold striped box, perfumed with our new creation, l'Ille Heureuse.

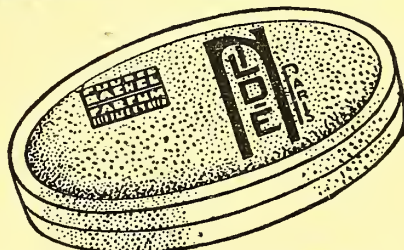
33 1/3%

discount off
 selling price.

In 7 shades:—
 rachel, naturelle,
 ocre rosé, rose,
 basanée,
 indienne,
 blanche.

1/-

P.A.T.A.



Distributed in
 the U.K. by

BROOKS & WarBURTON, LTD.
 40-42 LEXINGTON STREET, W.1.

MERCOLIZED WAX

— : for the Complexion : —

and

STALLAX

— : a Shampoo : —

TWO substantial and well-advertised lines which show a handsome profit to the Retailer, and, moreover, may be stocked fearlessly owing to the Manufacturers' most liberal Sale or Return Guarantee.

Both are obtainable in two sizes, and their reputation and sterling value assure a steady turnover.

Order through your Wholesaler, or direct from:

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED
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All "LITTO" specifics are prepared by a practising hair specialist of 25 years' experience. With chemists Litto has become their first line in hair tonics, because they have proved an unfailing remedy in rectifying disorders of the hair and scalp, whether it is loss of hair, brittle hair, excessive greasiness, scurvy scalp, or that troublesome complaint "Bald Patch." There is a "LITTO" treatment to meet every need. Every "LITTO" preparation shows an exceptionally substantial profit, and is, therefore, a worth while line to handle.

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contain no
injurious
substance

P.A.T.A.
3/6, 7/-
& 10/6
From all
Wholesalers



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Macassar Oil**

A. ROWLAND & SONS, Ltd., 112 Guilford St., London, W.C.1

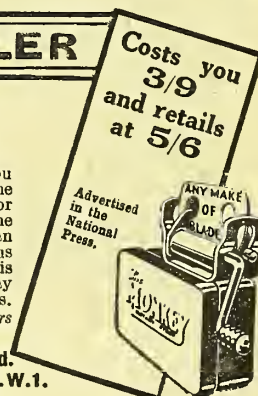
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Costs you
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SAFETY
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Complete with
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Miniature reproduction
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For COLOURING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised
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When customers ask for a
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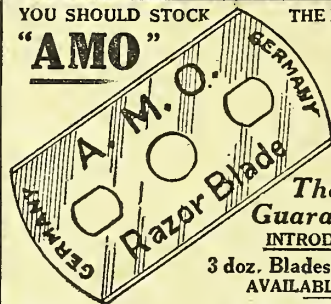
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H A R R I E T H U B B A R D A Y E R



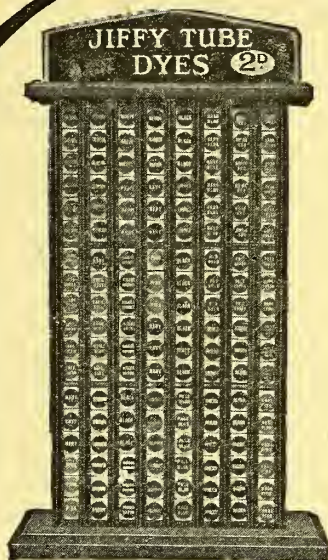
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CARRIAGE PAID.

From all Wholesale Dealers, or direct from
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All kinds of
thoughtful
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In one piece!
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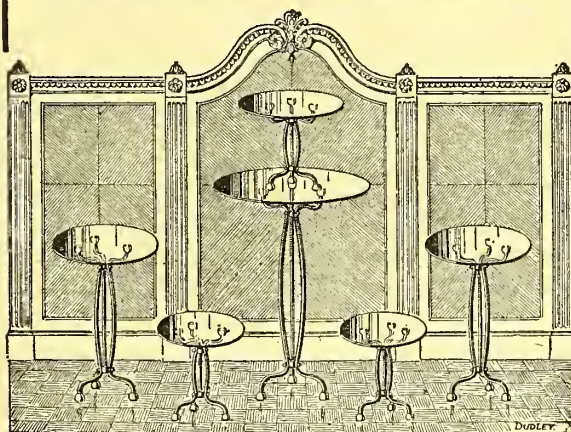
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THE "REGENT" DISPLAY SET.

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This complete and
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TO quicker sales and bigger profits. To a steady income without a big investment. Included in it is the quickest and most profitable seller of toothbrushes yet discovered—the nationally advertised red and black showcase that the public is fast learning to recognise and to buy from. Your wholesale house can supply you.

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GETTING PLENTY

The army of Myatt users is growing. The unique qualities of the Daymark Blade, backed by our extensive advertising, are bringing in recruits in fine style.

Myatt Blades are popular favourites and sell on sight.

Don't let this business pass your door. Stock Myatt Blades and display them. Ask your wholesaler to supply display material with your order.



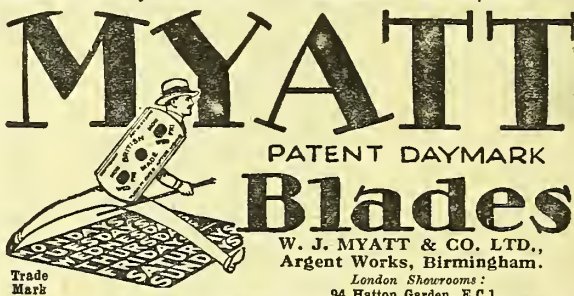
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LESS 33 1/3 %

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We make no exaggerated claims on behalf of our product, but instead we sell

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**SAFETY RAZOR
BLADES**

under a definite money-back guarantee of satisfaction, particulars of which will be sent on request.

EVERY CHEMIST SHOULD STOCK THEM.

1 Box	100 Blades	at £1 2 3	per box
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Terms: Monthly, less 2 1/2%. Carriage paid on 3 box lots and above.

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Chemists

The Sign of
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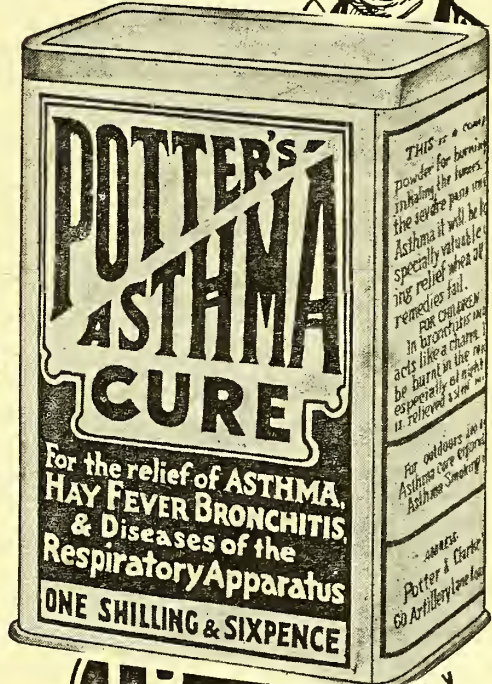
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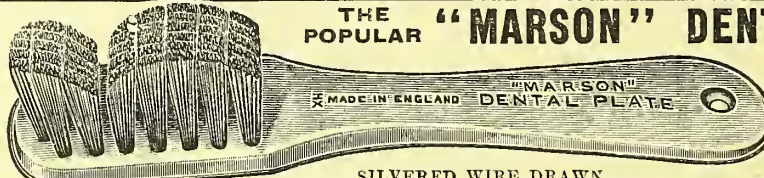
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The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

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SECURES YOU REGULAR CUSTOMERS
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Specific lack of one vitamin is often complicated by general vitamin deficiency.

In such conditions



Reduced facsimiles

Bottles of two sizes, at 30/- and 54/6 per doz. (subject).

TRADE 'KEPLER' MARK Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract

which presents active Vitamins A, B and D, is a valuable addition to the diet.

There is no well attested substitute for cod liver oil, which presents the essential Vitamins A and D in their unaltered, natural condition.

'KEPLER' Cod Liver Oil has been tested for its vitamin content since the year 1923.

When a diet specially rich in Vitamin D is necessary, as in rickets

TRADE 'TABLOID' BRAND Irradiated Ergosterol

Tubes of 25, each product containing 0.00015 gm. 15/- per doz. (subject).

may be used to supplement the Vitamin D in the Cod Liver Oil—not as a substitute.

Irradiated Ergosterol was exhibited by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. at the B.M.A. Meeting, Edinburgh, July, 1927.



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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING may be obtained on application to: **Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4**

(Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London." Telephone: Central 3617.)

Branch Offices: 4 Cannon Street, Manchester. (Tel.: City 52.)
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19 Waterloo Street, Glasgow. (Tel.: Central 2329.)
Melbourne and Sydney, Australia.

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Business Changes

NEEDHAMS, LTD., chemists, have recently opened a branch at Solihull, Birmingham.

MR. W. E. WRAGG, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 121 Church Road, Barnes, S.W.

MR. C. W. CHAMBERS, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of Mr. L. Cawthorn, Argyle Street, Goole.

MR. J. BUCHANAN, chemist and druggist, is about to open a new business at the Carmunnock Road, Mount Florida, Glasgow, S.2.

MR. A. E. BRAKESPEAR, chemist and druggist, Maidenhead, has purchased the business of Bird & Storey, chemists, 42 East Castle Street, London, W.1.

THE junior branch of the Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association held a dance recently, with Mr. R. G. Tremlett as M.C. The spot prizes were presented by Miss Wells.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Merchandise Marks Act Inquiry

The Standing Committee appointed by the Board of Trade will hold their inquiry as to whether imported surgical, medical, dental and veterinary instruments, dental supplies and dental furniture should bear an indication of origin, at 10.30 a.m., on Monday and Tuesday, March 19 and 20, instead of 11.30 a.m. on Monday, March 19, as previously announced. The inquiry will be held at the Board of Trade, Great George Street, London, S.W.1.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928

The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928, published in "The London Gazette" of March 6, and comprising thirty-one clauses and two schedules, lays down the procedure to be adopted on the occurrence of an outbreak of the disease. The expression "approved disinfectant" in the Order means a disinfectant approved for the time being by the Minister for use for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1926 if used at the dilution at which it is so approved.

Sports Items

After losing three out of their first four matches, the other one being drawn, the football team representing Preston Pharmacy Sports Club, have not suffered defeat since October 27, and have finished third in the Thursday league, one place better than last season. They have also reached the penultimate round in the Parker cup, having already played the champions to a draw in the semi-final stage.

Southport Pharmacists' Football Club recently played at Southport their annual game with the Liverpool School of Pharmacy. After half an hour the home team registered the first score through L. Rushton, and shortly afterwards Johnson scored for Southport. In the second half the visitors' inside-left scored, and shortly afterwards



SOUTHPORT PHARMACISTS' FOOTBALL CLUB

they equalised. The chemists, after some good football, were rewarded with a third and winning goal by Webb. This was the sixth annual game between the teams. Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, Ph.C., entertained the teams and their supporters to tea after the game. The photograph shows the Southport Club, who are holders of the Southport Mid-Week League shield.

Fires

The following outbreaks of fire have been recorded since our last report:—

A fire broke out recently at the premises of Mr. J. E. Wood, chemist and druggist, Armthorpe, Doncaster. Damage was caused to the stock, fixtures, and dispensary.

There was an outbreak of fire on March 9 at the premises occupied by Ascotts Pharmacies, Ltd., chemists, Hemingford Road, London, N. The flames were soon under control, and the damage was not of an extensive nature.

The premises of A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Stratford, London, E., have been the scene of two outbreaks of fire recently. On March 10 an outbreak occurred, and was followed by an explosion, while on March 13 there was another outbreak in a neighbouring building. The causes of the outbreaks are unknown.

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Hemel Hempstead Guardians.—Mr. A. E. Grimwade, chemist and druggist, dressings.

Lewes Guardians.—Surgical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., dressings.

Richmond (Surrey) Guardians.—Baiss Bros. & Co., Ltd., dressings.

Birmingham

Birmingham University will receive £35,000 under the will of Miss J. F. Osler.

At the March Birmingham Quarter Sessions the recorder (Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C.) made sympathetic reference to the death of Mr. P. W. Williams.

Miss Marjorie G. Marshall, daughter of Mr. H. H. Marshall, Moseley, Birmingham, has been appointed pathological assistant to the Birmingham Eye Hospital.

Premises in Cannon Street, for a long period the home of the Birmingham Philosophical Society, founded in 1800, to which many scientific men of note belonged, are being demolished.

Birmingham's new hospital contributory scheme is making the dispensers' work at the hospitals and institutions heavier. The beneficiaries are expecting great and small things, such as syringes, etc., for nothing.

At a recent meeting of the Birmingham City Council, the Lord Mayor referred to the loss caused by the death of Alderman F. C. Clayton, Ph.C., and paid a high tribute to his work during the past fifty years. A resolution of condolence was passed by the Council.

Liverpool

Satisfaction is felt at the prospect of better payment for National Health Insurance dispensing.

The bitterly cold weather has caused a demand for cold and cough cures, but chemists complain of business being on the dull side.

Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., have removed their Liverpool branch to larger premises at 22 College Lane, Liverpool, and have supplemented their stocks with a more complete range of patent medicines and proprietary goods, thus being in a position to expedite deliveries to customers in North-West of England and North Wales.

Manchester

The sudden change of conditions from spring-like weather to almost Arctic conditions has been responsible for a renewed demand for winter requisites.

Every chemist with whom Mr. J. E. Hughes (William Mather, Ltd., Hulme) came in contact will learn with deep regret of his sudden death. He served his company faithfully for over fifty years as a representative and a director.

The annual meeting of the Manchester, Salford and District Branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union will be held in the council chamber of Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate, on March 19 at 8.45 p.m., when the executive will be elected.

The last dance of the season organised by the junior section of the Manchester, Salford and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on March 7 at the Women's Union, Lime Grove. The function was, as usual, very enjoyable. The annual meeting of the section will be held in the council chamber of Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate, on March 21 at 8.30 p.m. Light refreshments will be served.

Sheffield

Mr. H. Antcliffe intends to seek re-election to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

A meeting is to be called of the members of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society to con-

sider the recommendation of the council that the Society shall still continue to function. The old council is retiring, and several members do not seek re-election, feeling that younger blood is desirable.

Miscellaneous

PROPOSED SHOPPING FESTIVAL.—King's Lynn Chamber of Trade is arranging to hold a shopping carnival and window-dressing competition from April 20 to April 28.

EXPLOSION AT WORKS.—The premises of the Distillers' Co., Ltd., King's Lynn, which are used for the manufacture of acetone and butyl alcohol, were severely damaged by an explosion on March 12, and three men were killed.

VISIT TO WORKS.—On March 7 a party of thirty members of the South-West London Chemists' Association was conducted round the laboratories and factory of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. at Dartford. The visit was most interesting and instructive, and tea provided in the club room at the conclusion was a further indication of the thoughtful kindness of the firm.

WINE-LICENCE APPLICATIONS.—At Burnley Licensing Sessions, on March 8, a wine off-licence was granted to Mr. H. L. Croasdale, chemist and druggist.—Similar applications to their respective local authorities by Mr. H. W. Starkey, chemist and druggist, Nottingham, and Mr. D. E. Thomas, chemist and druggist, Llandilo, were refused.—At the adjourned Neath Licensing Sessions, recently, the Bench renewed all the chemists' licences, but expressed disapproval of the showing of wines and spirits in the windows of their premises.

BURGLARIES.—At Devizes Quarter Sessions, on March 9, Frederick C. Dennis and Jack Davies were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and Robert Crowe, Herbert Buck, Peter Feehily, William Clay and Frederick Day were bound over, on charges in connection with breaking into the drug store of Mr. A. E. Chatfield at Larkhill and stealing or receiving goods valued at £20. All the accused were soldiers.—At North London Police Court, on March 12, Alec Phillips (20), dealer, was remanded on a charge of breaking into the premises of Leslie Martyn, Ltd., chemists, Dalston Lane, E., and stealing imitation jewellery. The accused pleaded "Guilty."

IN THE COURTS.—At Barnsley, recently, George Morton, general dealer, was fined 20s., with costs, for selling a solution of ammonia containing more than 5 per cent. of ammonia in a bottle not easily distinguishable and not labelled "Poison." It was stated that the ammonia solution was sold to a man who borrowed a bottle for it. Later the man drank the solution and died in hospital. The bottle was labelled "Cough Mixture."—In Shoreditch County Court, London, on March 9, counsel for the plaintiff in the case of Lilian Dennison v. Leon A. Troubman, dentist, High Street, Dalston, E., stated that terms had been agreed upon, and that the plaintiff would receive £75 in full settlement.

LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the London Chemists' Golfing Society was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square on March 1, when the following officers were elected:—*President*, Mr. H. Ingram-Royle; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. H. R. Arnold, A. Boyes, Captain H. W. Bartlett, H. W. Carmichael, W. Duncan, J. Jones, T. E. Lescher, Dr. R. Hanbury, W. B. Trick, E. Sanger, H. Skinner, J. W. Pinchon, C. F. Winchester, W. P. Want; *Captain*, J. Forbes; *Vice-Captain*, J. W. Quibell; *Secretary and Treasurer*, D. J. Parry; *Auditors*, F. A. Bell, W. M. Ballantyne; *Committee*, Messrs. T. W. D. Turner, W. S. Boyack, W. Main, P. O. Royle, J. Deas, G. F. Deeth, C. A. Macdonald, W. E. Cane, C. E. Harrod.

A CENTENARY RECORD.—We have received a pamphlet giving details of the work of the Royal Infant Orphanage, Wanstead, London, E.11, established in 1827, which is devoted to the upbringing of orphan children of the middle classes. The existing accommodation for 600 children cannot be used fully on account of lack of funds. Particulars of the voting qualifications of subscribers may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. Frederick Wooding.

Irish News

Ulster Chemists' Rexall Club

The annual dinner of the Ulster Chemists' Rexall Club was held in Belfast on March 7, Mr. W. J. Hardy, president, in the chair. There was a representative attendance. The toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland" was proposed from the chair and replied to by Mr. A. C. McBride, J.P., president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland. The toast of "The United Drug Co., Ltd.," was proposed by Mr. J. A. Woodside, coupled with the names of Mr. M. L. Daniels, managing director of the United Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham, and Mr. W. F. Ellis, Ph.C., the newly appointed Rexall representative for Ireland. Mr. M. L. Daniels, in responding, gave a brief description of his recent visit to South Africa. Prior to the dinner the annual meeting of the Club was held. Mr. W. J. Hardy, Ph.C., vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, was elected president, and Mr. H. McRobert, Ph.C., was re-elected secretary and treasurer. Talks were given by Mr. R. Hastings (Newcastle), Mr. W. F. Bates (Omagh), Mr. A. C. McBride (Armagh), Mr. R. Andrew (Belfast), Mr. W. J. Hardy (Belfast), and Mr. M. L. Daniels (Nottingham).

Brevities

Mr. C. E. Byrne, late of McClure's, Newry, is opening a pharmacy at Dromore, co. Down.

Mr. Francis L. McGee, Ph.C., will shortly open a pharmacy in Main Street, Letterkenny.

At Callan District Court, recently, James Harty, chemist's assistant, was charged with having stolen articles valued at £2 5s., the property of his employer, Mr. H. Grainger, Ph.C. The defendant was allowed out on his own bail of £20, to come up for sentence at any time within two years.

Belfast

The medical hall carried on at Peter's Hill, Belfast, by the late Dr. Thompson will be continued by his executors, with Mr. Gilbert as manager.

The proposed closing order for chemists has evoked a few letters in the local Press, signed with pseudonyms which apparently do not represent pharmacists nor anyone connected with the drug trade.

Scottish News

Brevities

The Scottish Chemists' Golf Tournament will be held over the Gleneagles Golf Course on May 16. All communication should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. D. Mackenzie, 554 Dumbarton Road, Glasgow, W.1.

The Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club will hold their first outing over Dalmahoy golf course on March 21, when scores will be taken for the Edinburgh chemists' golf trophy. Members who intend taking part in the hole and hole competition, will please hand their names to the secretary, Mr. Wm. A. M. Hourston, 62 Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, on or before that date.

Glasgow

Mr. J. Buchanan, chemist and druggist, is about to open a new business at the Carmunnock Road, Mount Florida, Glasgow, S.2.

Three boys were summoned in Glasgow recently for having stolen 2 oz. of chloroform and other articles from a doctor's motor-car. The boys admitted the theft, and two of them were sent to a reformatory.

In the Prince of Wales's Halls, Sauchiehall Street, on March 6, a successful whist drive and dance, on behalf of the Glasgow Pharmacy Club building fund, was held under the auspices of the "Southern Pill Gilders." Mr. James Abbott directed the whist drive, while Mr. Erasmuson acted as M.C. at the dance. On March 7 there was a large attendance at the whist drive and tea held in the rooms of the Club and promoted by the ladies of the tea-room committee at the forthcoming

"Bring and Buy" sale on behalf of the building fund of the Club. Mr. James Lennox occupied the chair at the concert which followed. The "Bring and Buy" sale referred to will be held at 165 Hill Street on March 20 at 2.30 p.m. Anyone wishing to send donations or contributions before that date is requested to forward them to Mrs. MacSween, "Holburn," Maryhill Park, Glasgow.

Inquests

An inquiry was held by the deputy coroner for West London, on March 9, concerning the death of Miss Emily Cook, an artist living in Delamere Terrace, W.2. A medical witness stated that he prescribed medinal for Miss Cook, but had no idea that she was taking it every night. He warned her not to take more than three doses a week because of the cumulative action of the drug. Dr. R. M. Brontë said that medinal belonged to the barbituric acid group. The coroner, in summing up, expressed the view that the chemist had been injudicious in supplying Miss Cook with twelve medinal cachets of seven grains each instead of six cachets as prescribed. He recorded a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

The Central London coroner concluded, on March 9, an inquest on the body of Mr. A. C. S. Stone, a well-known member of the City Corporation, who died at his residence on January 24. Sir Bernard Spilsbury stated that not less than 45 gr. or 50 gr. of veronal had been taken. The Coroner: It is difficult to estimate?—Yes, very. Mr. R. A. Smith, chemist and druggist, Old Broad Street, E.C., stated that the deceased, whom he knew, purchased of him, among other articles, a bottle of veronal tablets. The Coroner: Did he say what he wanted it for?—I don't think he said what he wanted it for, nor did he say how much he wanted. There were twenty-five tablets in the bottle, and each tablet contained 5 gr. What are the regulations governing the sale of veronal?—The purchaser should be known to the chemist, and the sale should be recorded in the register, and also the use or supposed use that it is for. Also, the register must be signed by the purchaser, the bottle labelled "Poison," with the name and address of the vendor, and the sale must be made by a qualified chemist. Were all the regulations complied with?—Yes. He said that he knew the dose to be taken. In reply to further questions, the witness said that this was the first time that Mr. Stone had purchased veronal from him. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

The Manchester coroner held an inquest, on March 9, on the body of Lilian Crook, aged seven, who died in Monsall Hospital as the result of an overdose of strychnine. Mr. Thomas Nicholson, chemist and druggist, ward dispenser, said he had been at the hospital for over thirty years, and this was the first accident which had happened during that time. "I am positive," he said, "that I did not put the poison into the bottle." Elizabeth Wood, a new staff nurse, who administered the dose, said on March 5 she received instructions to give a dose of mist. strychninae to the child. "I went to the ordinary medicine cupboard first, and I did not see any bottle of mist. strychninae. I then went to the poison-cupboard, and saw a small green bottle marked 'Mist. Strychnine.'" The Coroner: Did it ever occur to you that being in the poison-cupboard, and the colour of the bottle being green, there may be some doubt about it?—Yes, it did. But I went over to the chart and compared the directions with the label on the bottle. They were similar. Mr. H. Heap, M.Sc., the city analyst, made an analysis of the contents of the bottle and found it contained a very strong solution of strychnine hydrochloride. One teaspoonful would contain enough strychnine to cause the death of the child. Dr. D. Sutherland said that everything possible had been done to try and trace how the strong solution came to be labelled wrongly. Strychnine hydrochloride was not given out to the wards. Inquiries had been held and ten persons had been questioned, but nothing definite had been found out. A "Misadventure" verdict was returned, and the nurse was exonerated from blame.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

MEETINGS of the Executives of the Retail Pharmacists' Union and the Chemists' Defence Association were held on February 27, 28 and 29, Mr. H. J. Martin in the chair.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

The Executive considered the position of the retail chemist in connection with the Photographic Dealers' Association, but the matter was deferred for further information regarding the rules of the proposed association.

MEMORIAL TO SIR WILLIAM GLYN-JONES

An invitation having been received from the Pharmaceutical Society to consider the steps to be taken in connection with a memorial to Sir William Glyn-Jones, the Executive decided to associate themselves with the Council of the Society in the endeavour to arrange some suitable method of perpetuating Sir William Glyn-Jones's memory.

MARKETING AND TRADE PRICES COMMITTEE

This Committee reported upon the changes which had been made in the retail prices in the price list. A scheme was also put forward regarding the policy of the Union towards new proprietary articles. It was decided that the Marketing Committee should get into touch with the proprietors of new lines and endeavour to arrange suitable terms and conditions before the article was put upon the market. The work of the Committee was to be confined entirely to nationally advertised articles, the main channel of distribution for which was to be the retail drug trade. It was agreed that announcements should be made by means of advertisements in the trade Press regarding the policy of the Committee, inviting manufacturers who desired the co-operation of the retail drug trade to get into touch with the Committee before placing their articles on the market. It was felt that the conditions which would satisfy the legitimate drug trade would not be too onerous for the proprietor of a genuine article who is desirous of establishing permanent business.

CENTRAL N.H.I. COMMITTEE

The Central N.H.I. Committee reported that the Pharmaceutical Distribution Committee had met, and that the final figures for the drug fund for 1927 showed that the discounting for that year would be about 6 per cent. of the total accounts and, further, that there was a repayment equivalent to about 7 per cent. of the December fee account still to be paid in respect of 1927.

The Central N.H.I. Committee also reported that they were attempting to obtain a definition of splints; that it had been decided to recommend Pharmaceutical Committees to advise chemists to use graduated medicine bottles whenever it was practicable to do so; and that the negotiations between the Ministry of Health and the British Medical Association regarding the compilation of a list of proprietaries which should be considered outside the scope of medical benefit were proving somewhat difficult, on account of the difficulties experienced in interpreting the words "proper and sufficient medicine" used in the N.H.I. Acts. Other subjects upon which the Committee had been engaged were the use of "economy" labels giving the number of doses; the cost of vaccines; revision of the Schedule of Appliances.

C.D.A. Affairs

The secretary reported that there were fourteen cases outstanding since the last meeting of the directors, but four of these might be considered closed and two of the cases had been settled:—(1) Illness caused through bottle of medicine being wrongly labelled; claim settled for £50; (2) injuries caused by acid, sulph. supplied instead of lin. saponis; claim settled for £23 3s. Eight new cases had arisen during the month, of which three had been settled, payments of £1 7s., 5s. and 7s. 6d. having been made. The secretary reported that three members had been summoned under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, but the summonses had been dismissed on payment of £2 2s. costs in each case. Three cases under the

Shops Act had been defended; in one case the summons had been dismissed, and in the other cases fines of 10s. and 30s. had been imposed.

Use of Graduated Bottles

A circular letter ("U.L.147") has been issued by the secretary of the Union to secretaries of Pharmaceutical Committees drawing attention to the suggestion made by various Insurance Committees that the use of graduated bottles for panel patients should be compulsory. Representations having been made to the Ministry of Health, the matter was referred by the Ministry to the R.P.U. The Executive informed the Ministry that they could not agree to the use of graduated bottles being made compulsory, on account of the practical difficulties. It was agreed, however, with the Ministry that the Executive would request Pharmaceutical Committees to advise chemists on the panel in their respective districts to use graduated bottles as far as possible. A copy of the "Memorandum on Prescribing for the Guidance of Insurance Practitioners" (*C. & D.*, February 11, p. 176) is being circulated with the letter.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters.

SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) BILL

Sir Park Goff, in moving the second reading of this Bill on March 9, stated in the course of his speech, that it was "an honest attempt to abolish, as far as possible, those antediluvian anomalies which have been the curse of the community. Take the case of the chemist out of hours. If a customer goes into a chemist's shop out of hours, he cannot buy a tooth-brush, but he can buy a camelhair brush, because it is used for painting your throat. He cannot buy a hotwater bottle, but he can buy an ice bag."

DAINGEROUS DRUGS

Mr. Day asked the Home Secretary, on March 8, whether his attention had been called to the remarks of the coroner at a Kensington inquest in which he stated that he was strongly of the opinion that legislation should be introduced for the purpose of restricting the import of the hypnotic drug known as dial?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: Yes, Sir. The question of the need for further restrictions in the case of certain kinds of drugs has been brought before the Inter-departmental Committee which has been examining the law relating to poisons. I will see that the circumstances of the case to which the question refers are brought to the attention of the Committee.

NAVAL DISPENSERS

Dr. Vernon Davies, on March 14, asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he is aware that the dispensing of medicines for men in the Army by dispensers who undergo a short period of training is, in the opinion of the Army authorities, performed adequately and economically; and will he, in the interests of economy, introduce the same system into the Navy, and not engage any more fully trained pharmacists?

Lt.-Col. Headlam replied:—I am unable to accept the suggestion of the Hon. Member that the replacement of fully trained pharmacists in the Naval service by dispensers trained in the manner proposed would make for economy, nor do I think that the conditions in the two services are so analogous as to make such a change practicable. Fully trained pharmacists are employed only in Naval Hospitals and in the Naval Medical Store Depot. Pharmacists carry out other duties besides those of dispensing. They are responsible, in addition, for the supply of medical stores in the Fleet, and for medical store duties in hospitals. Sick Berth ratings are instructed in dispensing duties only so far as they relate to the stores in the Service afloat scales, and they perform such duties under the supervision of the medical officer of the ship, who is personally responsible for the correct issue and use of all drugs.

Turpentine Liniment Appeal

At London Sessions, on March 9, before Sir Robert Wallace, K.C. (chairman), and other magistrates, Mr. Joseph Hearle, chemist and druggist, Richmond Road, Barnsbury, N., appealed against a conviction by the Islington magistrates for selling liniment of turpentine to the prejudice of the purchaser (*C. & D.*, January 21, p. 66). Mr. E. Fulton and Mr. H. Glyn-Jones appeared for the appellant, and respondents were represented by Mr. H. Murphy.

EVIDENCE REPEATED

Mr. Murphy explained that the proceedings were taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875. The drug asked for—and there was no dispute about this—was liniment of turpentine, the principal ingredient being rectified oil of turpentine. The article supplied was deficient to the extent of 53 per cent. in the quantity of rectified oil of turpentine that should have been in the drug according to the British Pharmacopœia. But what was said by the appellant was that something took place when the order was given which, in fact, made the article supplied the article demanded, and there was also relied upon a series of letters on the label on the bottle supplied which his lordship would see in due course. Mr. Fulton interposed to say that if the purchaser in this instance had asked for liniment of turpentine and had been supplied with what she was supplied with, an offence would have been committed. The Chairman: Then we have not to go into the scientific question? Mr. Murphy: No, it is merely a question of fact. Counsel proceeded to say that the prosecution had never suggested and did not now suggest that there was anything in the facts of the case reflecting on the moral and commercial rectitude of Mr. Hearle or Mr. Lemon. The latter was a very competent assistant. It was quite clear that the magistrates took the view that there was no dishonesty at all. But there was a point of principle that sometimes a purchaser who asked for liniment of turpentine might actually want what he asked for.

Miss Monica Pickin, in evidence, said that, acting as agent for Mr. Green, an inspector under the Act, she went to Mr. Hearle's shop on November 8 last. She received certain instructions and saw Mr. Lemon, whom she asked for four ounces of liniment of turpentine. Mr. Lemon said: "I have two or three kinds; which one do you want? I have a thick white one, one that smells of ammonia, and one that looks like yellow oil." Witness said the doctor had told her to ask for liniment of turpentine. Mr. Lemon then said: "You had better have the white one, I think that is the strongest." Witness said she thought it was white, and Mr. Lemon gave her a bottle, and then Mr. Green walked into the shop. Written on the bottle was "Liniment of turpentine. L.I.P." Mr. Lemon said: "I have given the L.I.P. and told her so." The inspector had told Mr. Lemon that he had purchased the article for analysis, and that it would be sent to the public analyst, and it was then that Mr. Lemon said he had given witness the L.I.P. and told her so. Mr. Murphy: Had there been any mention before that of L.I.P.?—Witness: No, sir. Mr. Fulton: How long were you in conversation with Mr. Lemon in the shop?—Three or four minutes. Did you know there were three kinds of liniment of turpentine?—No; I thought there was only one. Haven't you ever heard of the L.I.P.?—I had not at that time. Did Mr. Lemon tell you immediately that there were three types of turpentine liniment?—He said there were three kinds. Did you say, when he told you there were three sorts, "The doctor told me it was a white one"?—No; I said the doctor told me to ask for liniment of turpentine. The chairman asked if there was any difference between the price of the L.I.P. preparation and that of the British Pharmacopœia one, and Mr. Fulton replied that there was no difference at all. Mr. Gilbert Green said that when he told Mr. Lemon he only recognised the liniment of turpentine of the British Pharmacopœia, Mr. Lemon said he had told Miss Pickin that what he had given her was the L.I.P. Witness then turned to Miss Pickin and asked if that were so, and she said,

"No, he did not." Witness produced the certificate of analysis. He suggested that there was a difference in price involved of about 1½d. or 2d., but added that the price of the article varied. In reply to Mr. Fulton, witness agreed that there was practically nothing in the question of price. He admitted that the bulk of panel patients got the L.I.P. preparation, but added that they had no option. The Chairman: Is it a fact that a larger quantity is used of the L.I.P.?—Yes, sir. Mr. Fulton: And the reason is that the doctors think it better than the British Pharmacopœia?—The panel doctor has no option. He has to prescribe what is allowed by the Insurance Pharmacopœia. Your own medical officer was one of the committee who drew it up?—Yes, sir. Mr. Murphy: How does it compare in strength?—Witness: The British Pharmacopœia is far stronger, and the effect is more lasting. It suits me better.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE

Mr. Fulton, addressing the Bench, said that the appellant had come to the Court because he was satisfied, and he hoped to satisfy the Court, that he was innocent of this trivial offence. Mr. Lemon was an assistant who had been in the retail trade for thirty years, and he and Mr. Hearle were asking the Bench to say that they had not committed any offence. The mischief aimed at by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act was where a person went into a shop and asked for a specific thing and received something else. The question to be answered was whether in this case a demand had been made in such clear language as would convey to the mind of a reasonable person what was wanted. Mr. Lemon would tell the Court that nobody had asked for the British Pharmacopœia article for a number of years, for it was found to be much too strong for people as a rule. He did not know whether people's skins had become thinner in recent years, but, at any rate, medical men had added a formula, and the greater bulk of persons on the panel now used the liniment of turpentine prescribed in the L.I.P.

Mr. Lemon, in evidence, said he told Miss Pickin there were three kinds of liniment of turpentine. She said the doctor had told her to get the white one. He thought she was a panel patient, and when he gave her the article he told her he was putting up the Insurance liniment. He had never sold the B.P. liniment since he had been with Mr. Hearle, but at least ten times a week he had been asked for the L.I.P. preparation. In this case he thought it was the ordinary Insurance liniment that was wanted.

Mr. Joseph Hearle said he had three shops at Islington. He had been a chemist for thirty-five years, and in business on his own account for twenty-seven years. During the whole of that time there had never been a complaint of any kind against him. Since 1915, when the L.I.P. came into use, up to the date to the demand in this case, he had never been asked for liniment of turpentine by a doctor. Almost all the doctors in the district were on the panel, and they frequently prescribed the L.I.P.

APPEAL ALLOWED WITHOUT COSTS

After a short retirement, the chairman said there was no question of principle involved in the case; it was simply one of fact. The question the justices had had to put to themselves was: "Was the demand made in such a way that a reasonable and honest person would believe that he was supplying the article asked for?" A majority of the justices were of opinion that the appellant in this case honestly supplied that which he thought he was asked for, whether he was mistaken or not. That being so, the appeal must be allowed.

Mr. Fulton, asking for costs, pointed out that the prosecution was the result of a trap. While it was quite proper that traps should be laid, in this case it had cost appellant £50. He submitted that it was a manifest injustice for a person who had not committed any offence to be fined £50. The chairman said it was the duty of a public servant to see whether the law was being complied with or not, and declined to allow costs. Mr. Murphy had said that from the beginning of the case there had been no suggestion of fraud. Mr. Fulton: It has cost £50 to get that statement.

South African Pharmacy Bill

IN our issue of March 3 (p. 270) we published a brief summary of the discussion in the Union House of Assembly of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Bill which passed the third reading and has now gone to the Senate. We select a few points of interest from the full report. Clause 76, which deals with the conditions under which a corporate body could carry on business as chemists and druggists, as already stated, gave rise to considerable discussion over the provision of the clause that the body corporate "should appoint a chemist and druggist to be its managing director, or general manager or principal executive officer in the Union." Mr. J. Christie's amendment to delete the words "or general manager or principal executive officer" was accepted by 60 votes to 44. Among the points in favour of his amendment, said Mr. Christie, was that it would bring the rest of the Union into line with what prevailed in the Transvaal. The Transvaal Pharmacy Law, passed years ago, provided that the managing director of a company trading as chemists and druggists must be an accredited chemist and druggist.

SUPPORT FOR THE MINISTER'S DRAFT

Mr. R. Stuttaford (South African Party) submitted that under the Minister's draft the public would be entirely protected, and nobody would be able to deal in medicines except a duly qualified man. The clause would allow of a storekeeper in a small town employing a qualified chemist, the advantage being that he could utilise him in his business for other purposes, while it would never pay for a chemist to set up for himself in a small village.

Major G. B. van Zyl (South African Party) said the chemist was licensed to dispense, and that was where the public had to be protected. There were cases of absolutely unqualified men forming a druggists' company and putting in a man who had never been qualified or who had been disqualified. Mr. J. W. Jager (South African Party) thought that the Minister's draft met the case thoroughly. He did not consider it necessary that every man in a big concern for the sale of drugs should be a qualified chemist. They did not all do dispensing work. Some of them, for instance, had to look after the financial side of the business.

Mr. Christie denied that chemists had forced up prices. They had combined in order to protect their interests against departmental stores in Johannesburg, in Cape Town, and other companies who tried to exploit chemists' business for the purpose of having an advertisement to show how cheaply they sold drapery and other things.

EMPLOYEES SUPPORT AMENDMENT

Not only was every chemist's assistant in favour of his amendment, said Mr. Christie, but every member of the Pharmaceutical Society was behind him, and the great majority of them were employees, and not employing chemists.

Mr. Christie went on to say that to-day an increasing number of people were endeavouring to exploit chemists' and druggists' business, and they would find that the type of man engaged as manager had no responsibility at all, and for ten out of the eleven hours he was supposed to be there he would not be there at all.

DAINGEROUS DRUGS

The hon. member urged as another point that under the Bill they were going to administer the Habit-Forming Drugs Act—Dangerous Drugs Act—and it would then be a question that every person placed in a position of responsibility, whether in the business himself or as general manager, should not find it easy to abuse the law dealing with the importation and sale of cocaine, opium and morphine. The law should be such that nobody could play the fool with regard to dangerous drugs and make money out of them by breaking the law. Mr. Christie concluded by tributing the chemists as a body, who took a pride in the profession, and had helped the Government to control the sale of drugs.

Mr. W. Rockey (South African Party) and Mr. H. E. K. Anderson (South African Party) supported

Mr. Christie's amendment, regarding it essential that responsibility should attach in the handling of dangerous drugs to a qualified registered person. As the clause stood at present, he did not think they would be able to fix the responsibility where it should rest. Another reason why he supported the amendment was that it would prevent unqualified persons exploiting the services of qualified persons—a safeguard which had been set up in nearly every profession.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

Dr. Malan (Minister of Public Health) said that the general principle underlying the clause was that the public generally should be protected against incompetence or unreliability on the part of a chemist and druggist. This, of course, was specially required in the making up of doctors' prescriptions. If a chemist's and druggist's business had various pharmacies in the country, then for that business generally there must be a man who was responsible to the Pharmacy Board and could be got at under the law. Another safeguard was that the control of every individual pharmacy must be under a competent and reliable chemist and druggist, so that that man, as far as that individual pharmacy was concerned, could be got at by the Pharmacy Board and by the law. When the Bill emerged from the Select Committee the position was, as far as bodies corporate were concerned, that only the managing director need be a qualified chemist and druggist.

An amendment to substitute the word "pharmacist" for "chemist and druggist" in the definition clause was negatived.

South African News

From "C. & D." Correspondents.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is supplied weekly to members of Chemists' Societies in South Africa.

A Chemist Mayor

As announced in our issue of March 3 (p. 270), Mr. R. J. Kark, chemist and druggist, has been elected Mayor of Bethal, Transvaal. Mr. Kark was educated at the Marist Brothers' College, Johannesburg. In 1912 he commenced his apprenticeship with Mr. J. Christie, chemist, Mayfair, Johannesburg, taking the Transvaal Qualifying certificate in 1917. In 1918 he purchased the Koedoe Pharmacy at Bethal, Transvaal. He took a very keen interest in municipal matters, and was elected to the Town Council in 1922 for a period of three years. In 1925 he was returned for a further period of three years, and was elected Mayor in 1927. After a very successful year of office, the Town Council thought fit to re-elect him Mayor for the year 1928.



MR. R. J. KARK

Transvaal

THE Annual Conference of the Associated Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa takes place in Johannesburg, the opening date is April 9. In conjunction with the conference, a Chemists' Exhibition is being held, and all the available stands have been taken up.

PERSONAL.—Mr. W. E. Lay has resigned from the committee of the Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society. He has been a member for a number of years, and has done good work on behalf of the craft.—Mr. E. M. Webb, chemist and druggist, Roodepoot, who underwent an operation recently, is progressing favourably.

Pharmacy in South Africa

In the following article a subscriber, who has lately returned from a visit to South Africa, describes his impressions on Pharmacy in the Union.

THERE are more than 400 chemists in business scattered throughout the four provinces of South Africa—Cape Province, Transvaal, Natal, and the Orange Free State, and it was my good fortune recently to spend five memorable weeks visiting a good many of them. Let me say that, from my observation, pharmacy in South Africa is most efficiently practised, and the shops compare extremely favourably with pharmacies in Great Britain, Canada and other parts of the British Empire. This is perhaps only to be expected, seeing that a large proportion of the businesses are owned and operated personally by Englishmen, Irishmen or Scotsmen, who, with the ready adaptability of the British race, have brought to South Africa the best traditions and ideas of the Old Country. Inside many of the chemists' establishments of South Africa I found it difficult to remember that I was over 6,000 miles from home, as one saw everywhere familiar British products and abundant testimony to the enterprise of many well-known firms. From a wholesale and distributing point of view, the chemists of South Africa are extremely well catered for. The Customs duties on English-made goods vary from 25 per cent. on medicinal preparations to 40 per cent. on toilet goods, and in addition landing charges and inland transport have to be considered. Buyers are keen and accustomed to close prices. It should be remembered also that the distances between the various towns is an important factor for anyone contemplating trading in South Africa; Cape Town and Johannesburg, for instance, being 1,000 miles apart, while Durban and Port Elizabeth are two days' journey from the capital. To keep open shop, every chemist, or in fact every retail dealer and professional man with an office, takes out a licence costing £5 per annum. Commercial travellers have to take out a licence costing £75 per annum for the privilege of calling regularly on the retail trade of South Africa, with the result that the chemists are not favoured with quite so many callers as some of our friends experience in Great Britain. Many travellers representing British houses are on close terms of friendship with the retail chemists of South Africa, and I noticed in several establishments and offices photographs of drug-trade representatives occupying a prominent position. Owing partly to the higher retail prices prevailing throughout the Union, the volume of business transacted by the individual chemist is appreciably higher than in England. Articles retailing in England at 1s. 3d. usually sell for 1s. 9d. in the four provinces of the Union, and sometimes higher in Rhodesia. A chemist's normal turnover runs from £4,000 per annum up to £10,000, and net profits are distinctly good. One chemist whom I met on the homeward trip told me that he had made nearly £1,800 a year on a volume of £9,000, but added that profits were not "so good as they were." The trade with the coloured population is a factor, and as native customers always pay cash, this trade is not to be despised. A big business is transacted in some districts with Dutch remedies selling at 6d. each, and I am told that every Dutch household carries a complete stock of these six-penny medicinal packages. An interesting experience was to visit a few of the general stores in the small mining-camp districts not large enough to support a chemist. In one of these wayside emporiums situated in the wilds of Natal, and kept by a European, I found a fairly complete pharmacy, the native medicines including abulala (scalp cleaner), tikikure (for neuralgia), bottles of hippo fat, la palo (tapeworm mixture), amatontsi amehlo ahbulungo (eye lotion), and incindi yokupilsa amazinyo (for toothache). Just as Saturday morning is the favourite time for gossip and meeting friends in many an English town, so Saturday morning in some of these wayside spots sees a weird collection of European and native people gathering round the village store spending possibly a couple of hours or more

making a few purchases of soap, pills, tobacco, etc., in order to hear the latest news.

SCOTLAND IN SOUTH AFRICA

The city of Johannesburg is the largest and most influential town in the Union, owing to its intimate association with the gold-mining industry, and the pharmaceutical visitor to this city is assured of a warm welcome. Through the kind introduction of Mr. Macdonald, managing director of B. Owen Jones, Ltd., wholesale and retail chemists, I met Mr. W. A. J. Cameron, chairman of the Transvaal Pharmacy Board. Mr. Cameron occupies the important position of secretary and business manager of the South African Research Institute, an establishment I had the pleasure of looking over. This institute is partly supported by the Government and the big mining companies, and, as one result of its widespread activities, disease such as lobar-pneumonia, which a few years ago took heavy toll in the mining camps, has been very substantially reduced. Former Scottish chemists are plentiful in Johannesburg. I met Mr. W. Paterson, who has a spacious pharmacy in Pritchard Street and another in Eloff Street; also Mr. A. Anderson, who has two shops in the suburbs, and Mr. John Christie, who has three shops in Johannesburg. Mr. Christie is a member of the Legislative Assembly with a seat in the Cape Town Parliament, and as the only "chemists' M.P." in South Africa he is in great demand at meetings and business gatherings. I am indebted to Mr. Christie for a memorable lunch at the House of Parliament, Cape Town, in company with General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, General Smuts and other South African notabilities. At Cape Town I met Mr. John Main, one of the examiners for the Cape Pharmacy Board; Mr. Robert Mellon, chairman of the Cape Province Proprietary Articles Trade Association, and other representative pharmacists. It is interesting to note that this latter association has practically 100 per cent. support from wholesale and retail chemists in the Cape Province. References to the recent visits to South Africa by Mr. Thomas Harley (Perth), Mr. F. W. Gamble (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), and Mr. Saunders (Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.) frequently cropped up, everyone expressing their pleasure at meeting these well-known pharmaceutical visitors, and everyone saying how much good resulted from their visits. Durban is a city with a large Indian and Zulu population, in addition to 50,000 Europeans, and here I found any number of handsome pharmacies; but I am sure everyone who has visited Durban will agree that Reed & Champion, in their chemists' establishment at the corner of West Street, have a most unique and commanding position. Imagine a large, well-appointed pharmacy in place of the Bank of England, London, E.C., and you have some idea of Messrs. Reed's fortunate position. What is more, Mr. Champion has an artistically placed office on the third floor overlooking a beautifully laid out public garden and War memorial. The office is the envy of all his friends. One need hardly add that South Africa is a delightful territory to visit, apart from the warmth of the pharmaceutical welcome awaiting one. Sea bathing is available all the year round, there is excellent golf, tennis and fishing, and although petrol is 2s. per gallon at the Coast towns and 2s. 11d. inland, your friends will insist upon motoring you everywhere.—M. L. DANIELS.

B.P. Notes

By "Abel Scholar"

Mucilage of Tragacanth

When mucilage of tragacanth is kept for some time it separates into two layers, a lower rather more viscid than the upper, but both are translucent, the upper being less so than the lower. The mucilage does not seem to develop fungi or alter perceptibly in viscosity, but is usually ordered to be made fresh. It used to be present in lotio hydrargyri nigra, but was deleted in the 1914 edition. A 3ij. quantity was prepared recently and a fluid drachm of glycerin added in making the lotio nigra. It has a much better appearance than the official preparation, and it is suggested that this revised formula should find recognition in the next B.P.

Legal Reports

Turpentine Award: Appeal.—In the Court of Appeal, consisting of Lords Justices Scrutton and Sankey and Mr. Justice Romer, on March 9, the case of Hannam v. Arp and others was heard on an appeal by Mr. H. F. C. Arp, shipowner, Hamburg, from a judgment of Mr. Justice Roche, holding him liable in damages for parting with 700 barrels of turpentine without production of the bills of lading. The decision was given in an action brought by Messrs. F. C. Hannam and A. A. Savill and the National City Bank of New York, who all sued as bill-of-lading holders (*C. & D.*, 1927, II, 806). Mr. Justice Roche held that the shipowner was liable to the plaintiffs in the sum of £7,000, and that the shipowner was entitled to an indemnity from the third party, the National Provincial Bank, Ltd. At the conclusion of the arguments of counsel their lordships reserved judgment.

Patent Rights Appeal Dismissed.—The Court of Appeal, consisting of the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Sargant and Lord Justice Lawrence, delivered judgment on March 9 in the appeal of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Baltimore, U.S.A., from the judgment of Mr. Justice Astbury, in the Chancery Division, dismissing the action against Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham, for alleged infringement of their patent of "improvements relating to the manufacture of alkyl resorcinols" (*C. & D.*, February 11, p. 166). The plaintiffs' case was that the inventions to which the patent related were new substances produced by chemical processes in connection with the manufacture of a disinfectant. The plaintiffs alleged that Messrs. Boots had manufactured substances of the same chemical composition and constitution as their new substances, and in particular they said that Messrs. Boots' hexyl resorcinol was an infringing substance. The defendants pleaded in defence prior publication and common general knowledge. The Master of the Rolls, in a written judgment, said the case was a very difficult one to decide, because of the chemical technicalities involved in it, which were not easily appreciated. The Court had had the great advantage of the able arguments of counsel, and he wished to state his appreciation of them. He agreed throughout with the reasoning and conclusions of the lucid judgment of Mr. Justice Astbury, and could add but little to it. The judge had rightly stated that the issues were the validity of the patent, and whether that was destroyed by anticipation or want of subject-matter. If the patent were valid then it had been infringed by the defendants. The judge, however, decided that there was no subject-matter in the patent, but he also came to the conclusion that it was invalid by reason of anticipation, because such was the knowledge and information published at the date of the plaintiffs' patent in 1923 that all that was left to be done was the verification of earlier research. He (the Master of the Rolls) rejected the limited interpretation of the specification suggested by Sir Arthur Colefax. It extended to all alkyl resorcinols, whether possessing value as therapeutic agents or not, to be subjected to condensation and reduction. The plaintiffs' process was based on the information contained in two previously published papers, those of Johnson and Lane (in the "Journal of the American Chemical Society," 1921), and of Clemmensen (in 1913). The evidence of Mr. Ballantyne and Sir William Pope was important as showing that the reductions disclosed by Clemmensen were of such general value that, if used, they would probably result in the product for which the plaintiffs claimed a patent. A person could not have a patent for verifying prior statements. The judge had decided both points he had propounded on the issue of validity and anticipation as well as subject-matter against the plaintiffs, and he (the Master of the Rolls) agreed with him in that view. He thought that the appeal failed and should be dismissed with costs. The other members of the Court delivered judgment to the same effect, and the appeal was accordingly dismissed, with costs.

MR. JAMES SIDNEY LONGSHAW, of 61 Church Street, Egremont, Wallasey, Cheshire, chemist, who died on November 5 last, has left £10,925 9s. 10d., with net personalty £8,889 2s. 6d.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

WM. BAILEY & SON (WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. To acquire the business of chemical manufacturers carried on by Wm. Bailey & Sons at Wolverhampton. The first directors are R. H. Bailey, C. V. Bailey and W. H. Timmins. R.O.: 31 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

PARRIS & GREENING, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £7,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by B. C. Greening at 105 Church Road, Hove, as "Parris & Greening," and to adopt an agreement with D. W. Hudson relating to management. The first directors are B. C. Greening, Rosa M. Greening, and D. W. Hudson. R.O.: 105 Church Road, Hove.

PERONIA Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £8,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a manufacturing chemist carried on by W. E. Robinson at Derby Buildings, Long Row, Nottingham, as the "Robinson Company," together with the trade mark "Peronia." The subscribers are W. E. Robinson, E. W. Robinson, and D. S. Robinson. Solicitors: Godfrey, Berryman & Scott, Imperial Buildings, Victoria Street, Nottingham.

SOUTHALL BROTHERS & BARCLAY, LTD.—The annual meeting was held on March 12 at the Chamber of Commerce Buildings, Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Barclay (chairman and managing director) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts (*C. & D.*, March 3, p. 275), which recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 1s. 6d. on the ordinary shares, both free of income tax, the chairman stated that the profits amounted to £53,540, compared with £50,350, and that the disposable surplus was increased by £8,040. The board proposed carrying to reserve £45,000, increasing that fund to £139,173, and carrying forward £15,852. The shareholders would observe, the chairman added, that for a number of years the business had been steadily ascending the path of progress, and lately had left behind marks of its success. Since the year 1923, 42,971 ordinary shares and 20,000 preference shares had been distributed amongst the ordinary shareholders. Notwithstanding that, a higher dividend was recommended, and the reserve had been strengthened by £45,000, of which £20,710 had been transferred from the carry-forward, indicating that they did not anticipate having recourse to that undivided profit for the payment of dividends. The balance of the £45,000, amounting to £24,290, was taken from last year's profits. The pension fund was now in operation, and the company's contribution in 1927 was £2,000, an amount which was likely to be increased this year; and the cash bonus to employees and staff was £3,700. These two sums they might put together and call the Helpers' Share. The possible payment of an interim ordinary dividend was for that company an innovation. If the business continued to be successful it would not be necessary for them to live till March in order to get a share of their profits. The important additions to the Salltley Mills commenced in September last had been delayed by the rain, but would shortly be completed, when a portion of the new plant would be at once installed. Another extension was contemplated, and it was not unlikely that they would still be building when they met again. In that connection, he stated that they had—including a recent purchase—still eight acres of freehold land available. It might never be wanted, but if it were, financial considerations need not hinder them, because they had ample cash resources for trade development. The directors expressed their thanks to all who had assisted in making the business a success in 1927, in the works, warehouses, offices, and on the roads at home and abroad. Mr. W. F. Southall seconded the resolution, which was carried, and Mr. E. D. Barclay was re-elected a director.

Private Arrangement

Re Fred Dickinson, chemist, 165 Church Street, Blackpool.—A meeting of the creditors was held recently at the offices of Mr. J. Todd, C.A., Blackpool, when the representative of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., the principal trade creditors, was elected to the chair. A statement of affairs was presented, which disclosed ranking liabilities of £2,430 12s. 8d., all due to unsecured creditors. In addition, there were fully secured creditors for £750, holding security valued at a similar amount, and deferred creditors for £30. The assets comprised stock, £550; estimated to realise by forced sale, £150; fixtures, fittings and utensils, £100, expected to produce £25; and investments, £15; making a total of £190, or a deficiency of £2,240 12s. 8d. The statement showed that the investments consisted of shares in Ucal, Ltd., which were only transferable to chemists. It was reported that the debtor started trading at his present address in May 1919. He had little or no capital of his own, but his father advanced him £500, and had also guaranteed a bank overdraft. When the father died the guarantee stood at approximately £600. Proper books of account had been kept, and up to June 1925 balance-sheets were regularly prepared. During the year to June 1921 the sales were £3,811, with a profit of £446, and in the following year there was a profit of £337 on sales of £3,209. In the succeeding twelve months the sales fell to £2,862, with a profit of £214, and in the next year the turnover went down to £2,608, but the profit increased to £280. During the year to June 1925 the turnover was £2,110, with a profit of £193, and it was estimated that since that date the turnover had been about £2,000 per annum. The debtor suggested that he should pay £100 at the end of each year, for the next four years, for distribution among the creditors, and after some discussion, it was decided that a deed of assignment should be executed with Mr. Todd and Mr. Parkin S. Booth, of the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, of 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool, with a committee consisting of the chairman and the representatives of Haworth & Airey, Ltd., and R. A. Chadwick. It was suggested that the debtor should approach his friends with a view to submitting an offer of a composition which would be acceptable to the creditors. The following are creditors:—Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., £254; Bleasdale, Ltd., £22; Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd., £10; Critchley & Co., Ltd., £51; Chadwick, R. A., £300; Dickinson, David, Exors. of, £1,100; Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., £73; Johnson, J. H., Ltd., £11; Kodak, Ltd., £60; Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., £23; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., £15; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., £16; Thompson, John (Wholesale Druggists, 1921), Ltd., £11; Wigglesworth, Ltd., £11; Woolley, James, Sons & Co., Ltd., £12.

Compulsory Liquidation

Re Senior Crozier & Co., Ltd., wholesale chemists and druggists, Union Works, Union Street, Stratford, E. A compulsory winding-up order has been made against this company. The statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held on March 12 at the Carey Street offices of the Board of Trade, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. Mr. J. Barwick Thompson (Official Receiver) reported that the company was incorporated as a private one on November 16, 1923, with a nominal capital of £5,000. The only director was Mr. William Francis Fitzgerald, who also acted as secretary and manager. The issued capital was £3,003, in £1 shares, of which Mr. Fitzgerald held 3,002 until November 1927, when he transferred 2,000 of the shares to members of his family. Mr. Fitzgerald paid altogether for his shares £2,105, the balance (£895) was credited as being paid in consideration of his releasing the company from liability under the purchase agreement. The company had endeavoured to work up a business in bismuth preparations, but, owing to financial difficulties, it could not take advantage of the reduced rates in the trade. The company also experimented in the manufacture of caramel for brewing, sulphurous acid, sulphide of soda, and chloride of calcium, but all, excepting the last-named, resulted in loss. The liabilities were £1,113 and assets were estimated to produce £16 10s. 1d. The paid-up capital was £3,003,

and there is an estimated total deficiency as regards shareholders of £4,190. "On those figures," said the official receiver, "there can be no prospect of any dividend for the unsecured creditors." The liquidation was left in the hands of the official receiver.

Voluntary Liquidations

Re Odclon (1922), Ltd., chemical and perfumery manufacturers, Chapter Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W. The statutory meeting of the creditors was held on February 28, at 122 London Wall, London, E.C. Mr. L. M. Alexander, the liquidator, reported that the liabilities were £1,933, made up as follows:—Preferential claims, £123; trade creditors, £771; bank guarantor, £501; cash creditor, £393; bank overdraft, £15; rent, £120; Chemists' Exhibition, £75; and expense creditors, £50. The assets would probably realise from £1,300 to £1,400, and consisted of stock, £1,292, estimated to realise £1,000; fixtures, fittings, plant and machinery, expected to produce £100; book debts, £224, valued at £200; cash in hand, £12, and motor lorry, £92, valued at £50. The liquidator pointed out that with regard to the stock, if the business could be sold as a going concern, it should produce about £1,000. On the other hand, if it had to be forcibly realised and sold piecemeal, it would not produce more than £500. The creditors might receive a dividend of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. in the £. The liquidator further stated that the company was registered in November 1922, and was formed to acquire the business of Odclon, Ltd., a company which had gone into liquidation. The purchase price of the assets was £390, and the company acquired a second business for £2,000, of which £1,500 was for the goodwill and formula. The vendor of the second business, however, only received £500, the balance of £1,500 for the goodwill and formula being written off. In December, 1922, the business of a perfumery manufacturer, which was then in liquidation, was purchased for £400, which was paid by the company issuing 8 per cent. debentures. Those debentures were subsequently redeemed. The company was financed by loans from the directors. During the last four years the gross profits, after charging selling commission, varied from 33½ per cent. to 40 per cent. on the sales. Owing to the heavy overhead expenses, however, the gross profit was reduced to an almost negligible figure. The business had been kept going and orders executed. Efforts were being made to sell the business as a going concern. A resolution was passed confirming the voluntary liquidation of the company with Mr. Alexander as liquidator, and an advisory committee was appointed.

Bankruptcy Report

Re Arthur George Bush (trading as A. E. Duncan & Son), produce broker, 27, Mincing Lane, E.C. This debtor attended on March 7 before Mr. Registrar Warrington at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £4,697 against assets 7s. 6d., apart from book debts £3,542, to which no value is attached. Replying to Mr. Waterer, official receiver, the debtor stated that he entered the offices of A. E. Duncan & Son as a clerk in 1911, and (with the exception of about two years when he served in H.M. Army), acted in that capacity until December, 1924, when his employer retired. Witness then borrowed £450 and carried on the business under the same name and at the same address, 9 Mincing Lane, E.C., until December 1925 when he removed to No. 27 in the lane. From October 1925 to March 1926 he suffered heavy losses by speculating in pepper, and thereafter he only made a bare living out of the business until last July, when he offered the use of his offices to another person, who, in consideration therefor, assisted him as a market clerk on an equal profit-sharing basis, and his business then improved. In September last a creditor issued a writ against him, and, in order to preserve the business, a limited company was formed, which took over his assets and liabilities incurred since July last; the only consideration he received was that of becoming an employee of the company's at a weekly salary. His failure and insolvency were due entirely to bad debts and losses in the pepper speculations. The examination was concluded.

Festivities

Birkenhead Smoking Concert

THE Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association held a successful smoking concert at the Woodside Hotel on March 8. The concert was attended by over seventy members and friends, including several of the leading medical men of the town. A most enjoyable entertainment was provided by well-known local artists. During the evening a collection was made for the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the president (Mr. Bernard J. Cooper) was able to announce that approximately £25 had been realised for this object.

Walthamstow Whist Drive

THE annual whist drive of the Walthamstow and District Pharmaceutical Association, in aid of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society, was recently held at Danecourt, Church Hill, Walthamstow. Prizes were presented by Mrs. Brown, wife of the president, as follows:—*Ladies*: Mrs. Liddiard, Miss Rowe and Miss Norris. *Gentlemen*: Messrs. Downe, Law and W. Deeth. Mr. G. Deeth carried out the duties of M.C., and, on behalf of the members, wished the president's son, Mr. Percy Brown, the best of health and happiness in Egypt, where he is taking up an appointment.

Dinner at Huddersfield

SEVEN Societies were represented at a joint dinner on March 7. Mr. Ashley Mitchell, president of the Huddersfield Textile Society, was in the chair, and over 100 persons were present. There were speeches by those associated with the societies and by guests representing committees carrying out research connected with various industries. Mr. Frank Browne, in reply to the toast of "Our Guests," mentioned that there were 115 branches of the Pharmaceutical Society which, in some cases, might arrange similar joint dinners. From the day of its formation in 1841, the Pharmaceutical Society had been actively interested in education and science.

West Kent Dance

A DELIGHTFUL "Leap Year" dance, the combined effort of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and Association of West Kent Pharmacists, was held on February 29 in the ball-room of the Beckenham Hotel. Among those present were Mr. R. C. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dalby, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Pinchen, Mr. and Mrs. Bone, Mr. and Mrs. Jutton, Mr. and Mrs. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Leather, Mr. and Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Pring, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. and Mrs. Bond. Nearly 100 people indulged in the "light fantastic" under the able control of Messrs. Snow and Leather, who acted as M.C.'s; and "carnival effects" produced a happy atmosphere.

Whist and Dance at Ipswich

A WHIST DRIVE AND DANCE in connection with the Ipswich and Suffolk Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in the British Legion Hall, Ipswich, on February 29, when upwards of 200 members and friends were present. The president, Mr. C. Smalley, undertook the duties of M.C. for the whist drive. A very happy evening resulted from the excellent arrangements of the committee and secretary. During the interval refreshments were served, and Mrs. Smalley presented the prizes as follows:—*Ladies*: Miss D. M. Catchpole, Miss A. Mann and Mrs. Jones. *Gentlemen*: Mr. J. A. Symonds, Mr. G. Moore and Mr. W. M. Condor. *Boobies*: Mrs. Frost and Mrs. Catchpole (playing as gentleman). Dancing followed, with several amusing incidents in keeping with the date, the duties of M.C. being ably carried out by Mr. A. D. Banks. Spot dance prizes were presented to Miss Watkins and Mr. G. Fenn. A bridge drive was arranged for those who did not participate in the dancing.

The Season's Final Social

AGAIN the members of the Western Pharmacists' Association met on March 8, this time for the final social function of the season. It was as popular as ever with the Westerners and their friends, and the smaller halls

of the Portman Rooms were alive with dancers and whist drivers enjoying themselves to the full. The president of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. Herbert Skinner) came along, and he was officially and efficiently supported by two other members of the Council, Mrs. Freke and Mr. A. R. Melhuish, as well as by the secretary (Mr. H. N. Linstead). They were welcomed by Mr. G. C. Bonner (president of the Association), Mrs. Bonner and their daughter, while other officials, including Mr. G. Thomas and Mr. Morley Taylor with, of course, Mr. B. R. Wilkinson as director of the Revels, kept things humming. Among those who either danced or "drove" were Mrs. Melhuish, Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Dennis Hayes, Miss R. Sproule, Miss Freke, Miss Dora Noble, Miss Joan Coxhill, Miss Falding, Miss Browne, Mr. W. B. Falding, Mr. William Browne, Mr. A. R. Tyler, Mr. Frank Noble, and Mr. and Mrs. James Fernie (recently arrived from South Africa). There were two "spot dance" prizes, one of which was won by Mr. Skinner and Mrs. Wilkinson.

Women Pharmacists' Social Evening

AN informal social evening was held recently at the Plane Tree Restaurant, London, W.C.1, when a large gathering was welcomed by the president (Miss E. Hooper). Among those present were Mrs. Irvine, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Jacob, Miss Edmond, Miss Fordyce, Miss Hodgkinson, Miss Cross, Miss Ward, Miss Kirkwood, Miss Griffiths and Miss Dennis Hayes. Miss Claremont read a paper dealing with some aspects of hospital pharmacy, in which she referred to the pathetic faith some patients showed in the efficacy of a bottle of medicine and the confidence they had in the pharmacist, both as a dispenser of drugs and the recipient of all kinds of intimate confidences. Apart from the ordinary routine work of the hospital, the pharmacist is looked upon as the solver of all kinds of problems by the hospital staff, from the removal of ink, tar and paint, and the supplier of polish for dance floors and colouring for jellies, to the source of the most up-to-date information with regard to new drugs and remedies. Miss Blundell read a well-informed paper on homeopathic medicine. Samuel Hahnemann (born in 1755) published the "Organon of the Rational Art of Healing," a text-book in everyday use still. A short discussion followed. Miss Hodgkinson proposed, and Miss Harvey seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to the readers of both these interesting papers.

Bedford Chemists' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Bedfordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Dujon Restaurant, Bedford, on March 7. In the chair was Mr. A. W. Morgan, chairman of the Branch, and he was supported by Mr. John Keall, member of the council of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Mayor of Bedford, Mr. H. J. Martin (Mayor of Christchurch and chairman of the Retail Pharmacists' Union), Councillor J. H. Webb (Luton), and about 100 members and friends. Proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society and the Retail Pharmacists' Union," Mr. J. H. Webb said that these two organisations were both essential to the trade. Responding for the Society, Mr. John Keall said that they were all waiting with interest for the report of the Departmental Committee, and they had reason to suspect that report would suggest some changes against which they would have to fight. They would need all the backing they could get from the local branches. There was also the question of Parliamentary representation. Replying for the R.P.U., Alderman H. J. Martin said that the Union had many difficulties, but he was confident they could overcome them. The Mayor of Bedford proposed the toast of "The Chairman and the Local Branch." Mr. Morgan responded briefly, Mr. Walter White proposed "The Ladies and Visitors," and Mr. H. E. Chapman (secretary of the P.A.T.A.) and Miss E. Webb replied.

Bournemouth Pharmacists' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Bournemouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held recently at the Hotel Metropole, Bournemouth. Mr. F. E. Bilson presided. Others present included Councillor H. J. Martin (Mayor

of Christchurch and chairman of the Retail Pharmacists' Union), Mr. H. N. Linstead (secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society), Dr. F. G. Forster (president of the Bournemouth Medical Society, who was accompanied by a number of his local colleagues), and Councillor W. Hayward (president of the Bournemouth Chamber of Trade). Mr. Martin, proposing "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," said it was gratifying that from 60 to 70 per cent. of the members of the profession in the country were members of the Society. Notwithstanding the fact that he was chairman of the Union, he was prepared to admit the greater importance of the Society. He thought it would be a good thing if the hands of the Council of the Society were strengthened and their powers increased, and he believed this would come about as the result of the findings of the Departmental Committee. Mr. Bilson, responding, mentioned that he was about to begin his eighteenth year on the Council. He thought the Society had done much in the education of its members, and had been anxious to put men into pharmacy who were properly prepared for that profession. Mr. Linstead, who also replied, said that the Society was not "a kind of spirit chained up in Bloomsbury Square," but its activities extended all over the Empire. Its membership of 13,565 was the highest it had ever reached. The toast of "The Visitors" was submitted by Mr. A. Finnis Atwell, and was acknowledged by Dr. Forster and Councillor Hayward.

Trade-mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1928, p. 329.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," February 22, 1928.)

- "OSTERMALT"; for malt preparations (3) and (42). By J. Nathan & Co., Ltd., 16 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3. 485,315/316. (Associated.)
- "HAND-KISS"; for medicated skin cream (3). By D'Arcy A. Bray, 16 Grove Road, North Ormesby, Middlesbrough. 485,853.
- "SOMNOSAL BRAND"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 & 4 Clement's Inn, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 486,161.
- "DOCTOR BLOSSER'S REMEDY," with design of person inhaling and showing passage of smoke ("Doctor Blosser's" disclaimed); for a remedy for catarrh, etc. (3). By Dr. Blosser, Ltd., 33 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.4. 485,968. (Associated.)
- "LEVISSIMA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Washington Chemical Co., Ltd., Station Road, Washington Station, Durham. 486,570.
- "BIS-U-MINT OVALS," with design of sign-posts and roads and words "Short Cut to Health" ("Short Cut to Health" disclaimed); for tablets containing peppermint for stomach ailments (3). By The Gold Seal Proprietaries, Ltd., 20-26 Pump Pail, Croydon. 486,253. (Associated.)
- "ZUBES"; for medicated lozenges and tablets (3). By F. W. Hampshire & Co. (1927), Ltd., Silk Mill Lane, Derby. 487,265.
- "SILVICK"; for surgical bandages (11). By H. W. Lake, Ltd., 6 & 7 Redcross Street, Cripplegate, London, E.C.1. 484,877.
- "RED DIAMOND BRAND" across diamond shape with letters "B. B. & Co." ("B. B. & Co." disclaimed); for fruit essences, etc. (42). By Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., East Ham, London, E.6. 476,844. (Associated.)
- "FLAVOTINT"; for flavourings, etc. (42). By The Birmingham Chemical Co., Ltd., 12 Bath Row, Birmingham. 483,445. (Associated.)
- "JUDIT"; for perfumes (48). By A. Martory, 18 rue Darnou, Paris. 478,775.
- "TONSOY"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By The Tonsoy Preparations Co., 101 Watson Street, Birkenhead. 485,816.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," February 29, 1928.)

- "IMPAN"; for photographic plates and films (1), photographic apparatus (8), and photographic paper (39). By The Imperial Dry Plate Co., Ltd., Ashford Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2. 487,404/405/406. (Associated.)
- "MAPRO"; for chemicals (1). By Marine Products, Ltd., 4 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. 484,607. (Associated.)
- "MATABERNE"; for a veterinary preparation for pests on domestic animals (2). By Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Ravens Lane, Berkhamsted. 485,717.

Trade Notes

PHELLANDRENE is advertised in this issue by Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.

PRINTED COUNTER WRAPPERS are a speciality of Peak Press, Chapel-en-le-Frith.

YEAST FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES is offered by Midgley & Parkinson, Ltd., Warren Works, Pudsey, Leeds.

HEPATEx is the name of the concentrated liver extract which is prepared by Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool and London.

SCOTT & TURNER, LTD., Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wish to remind our readers that there is a bonus offer in connection with Andrews liver salt.

THE PEPSODENT Co., 42 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, inform us that they are undertaking an extensive advertising campaign, in which chemists will be interested.

LIVER EXTRACT can be supplied in the form of a concentrated fluid or as a powder by Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

DISPLAY CABINETS for Jiffy and Drummer dyes can be obtained through wholesale dealers, or from William Edge & Sons, Ltd., dye manufacturers, Bolton. Particulars are given on another page.

F. S. CLEAVER & SONS, LTD., soap and perfumery manufacturers, Twickenham, have transferred their home sales organisation to 4 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3, at which address the export business has been conducted for some years.

LIVER PREPARATIONS.—Armour & Co., Ltd., Queen's House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, have available stocks of concentrated fluid extract of fresh liver (1=8), desiccated liver tablets (2 gr. and 5 gr.), and liver solution ampoules (10 per cent. solution).

POPPCEA LIPSTICK, the first of a series of toilet preparations, is manufactured by Papier Poudré, Ltd., 46 Baker Street, London, W.1, and is the subject of a special offer during March. It is packed in a gilt container (six tubes on a striking display card) and pleasantly perfumed.

JUNE SHAMPOO GIFT WEEK.—Particulars are given elsewhere in this issue of an offer made by Saville Perfumery, Ltd., Junction Laboratories, Watford, in connection with their shampoo powder. This line is to be extensively advertised shortly, and the free gift which is being made concerns the retailer and the public.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1, are supplying powdered liver extract in tubes, each of which contains the equivalent of half a pound of fresh liver, in boxes of twelve tubes. This amount is the minimum daily dose in the initial stages of treatment of a case of pernicious anæmia.

CAPROKOL ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION S.T. 37 is a new, stable, non-toxic and stainless bactericidal solution of wide application as an antiseptic and disinfectant, manufactured by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1, it consists of a solution of caprokol in a mixture of water and glycerin possessing a surface tension of 37 dynes per sq. cm., which is considerably lower than that of water—77 dynes per sq. cm.—and a phenol coefficient of 72.

SHOP FITTINGS.—Most chemists will be interested in the new catalogue of Philip Josephs & Sons, Ltd., 90-92 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1. The list has been nicely produced, is well illustrated, and contains several designs of fixtures specially suited to the needs of pharmacy, apart from such articles as silent salesman showcases, cash tills, pedestals and chairs. The list will be sent post free to C. & D. subscribers on application. It is interesting to note that the following are among the pharmacies which have recently been fitted by the company: Mr. Woolons, Grand Parade, Wembley; Mr. Riddle, Bitterne Park, Southampton; Mr. Fox, Commercial Road, Portsmouth; and Butler's Medical Hall, O'Connell Street, Dublin.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

ARKELL.—At 2 Festing Buildings, Southsea, on March 10, the wife of John Arkell, Ph.C., of a daughter.

GARLAND.—On March 6, the wife of James E. Garland, M.P.S., 379 George Road, Erdington, Birmingham, of a son.

Deaths

ANDERSON.—In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.1, on March 9, after a short illness, Mr. James Anderson, manager of the surgical dressings factory of Carnegie Bros., 227-229 Essex Road, London, N.1, aged sixty-four. Mr. Anderson had for over forty years been connected with the manufacture of surgical dressings. He was at first on the staff of Mr. John Milne, and in that capacity was closely associated with Lord Lister when mercury and zinc cyanide gauze was introduced. After many years' service with F. Longdon & Co., Ltd., Derby, Mr. Anderson became head of the surgical dressings factory of Messrs. Carnegie early in 1920. His death is much deplored by the members of the firm and staff.

ANDERSON.—In Glasgow, on March 2, Mr. John Miller Anderson, chemist and druggist, late of Johannesburg. Mr. Anderson qualified in 1904.

HUGHES.—Recently, Mr. J. E. Hughes, a director of William Mather, Ltd., plaster manufacturers, Dyer Street, Hulme, Manchester.

KENNERLEY.—On February 7, the wife of Mr. A. E. Kennerley, chemist and druggist, High Street, Halesowen.

KIRKUS.—At Sutton, Surrey, on March 9, Mr. John Richard Kirkus, retired chemist and druggist. Mr. Kirkus carried on business in Holderness Road, Hull. He commenced on his own account prior to the passing of the 1868 Pharmacy Act, and retired forty years ago. In his leisure he made a hobby of attending meetings of railway companies and Assize Courts in all parts of the country.

ONYON.—At Eye, Suffolk, on March 7, Sarah Alice, dearly loved wife of Alderman E. A. Onyon, J.P., M.P.S.

SOWDEN.—News has been received of the death of Mr. Joseph Sowden, chemist and druggist, Rondebosch, South Africa, aged sixty-five. Mr. Sowden was the fourth son of the late Mr. Samuel Sowden, chemist and druggist, 262 Wakefield Road, Bradford. He commenced business in South Africa about twenty years ago, and was president of the Cape Pharmaceutical Society in 1913.

Personalities

MR. E. M. MELLOR, chemist and druggist, Uttoxeter, has been elected a member of the committee of the local chamber of trade.

MR. G. L. W. COOMES, chemist and druggist, Arundel, has been elected a member of the committee of the local traders' association.

MR. W. H. KEMP, chemist and druggist, Fenton, has been elected a member of the executive committee of the local traders' association.

MR. ALEC MCLEOD, chemist and druggist, has resigned his position as general treasurer of the National Union of Drug and Chemical Workers.

MR. R. S. PATERSON, who represents the Crookes Laboratories (British Colloids, Ltd., London, W.C.1) in Lancashire and Scotland, is leaving for a six months' business tour in the United States.

It is announced that Sir Jesse Boot has offered to defray the cost—estimated at £35,000—of the Great Hall of the new University of Nottingham. The women's hostel is being provided by Lady Boot.

MR. R. KIRKNESS, chemist and druggist, Ashford, Kent, who is leaving the town, has resigned his position as vice-chairman of the urban council.

At the recent annual meeting of Blackpool Chamber of Trade, the trade group representatives appointed to the committee included Mr. J. W. Huddart, chemist and druggist. Councillor D. J. Bailey, chemist and druggist, was elected to the executive.

MR. W. M. MORLEY (Preston Drug Co.), who was one of the founders of the local Thursday Football League, does not confine his activities to that branch of sport. It was largely due to his efforts that the Preston Thursday Cricket League and the Corinthians Cricket Club was founded.

MR. H. BAGSHAW, chairman of Braddock & Bagshaw, Ltd., wholesale and retail chemists, Oldham, contributed to the "Oldham Standard" and the "Oldham Chronicle" of March 10, in connection with the hundred and eighth anniversary of the founding of his business, a brief article summarising pharmaceutical practice and training in a simple and attractive form.

THE following have been appointed as their representatives in the areas mentioned by Dubarry & Cie, perfumers, Hove:—Mr. G. D. Storrie, 56 Greenheys Lane, Greenheys, Manchester, in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Cheshire and the Isle of Man; Mr. L. N. Tarbolton, 36 Highcroft Gardens, Golders Green, London, N.W.11, for the Eastern Counties and part of the Midlands.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, March 20

South-West London Chemists' Association, Stevens' Bijou Hall, Bromells Road, Clapnam, S.W.4, at 8.30 p.m. Lantern Lecture on "Beautiful Britain," by Mr. H. A. Mills.
Glasgow Pharmacy Club, 165 Hill Street, Glasgow, at 2.30 p.m. "Bring and Buy" Sale in aid of the club building fund.

Wednesday, March 21

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8 p.m. Discussion on "Pharmacopoeia Revision with Special Reference to Galenical Preparations," opened by Mr. Peter Boa.
Western Pharmacists' Association, Slater's Restaurant, 192 Oxford Street, London, W.1, at 8.30 p.m. "Debates on Selected Subjects."
Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association.—Annual meeting in Belfast.
General Council of Panel Chemists (Scotland), 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 3 p.m. Meeting.
Retail Pharmacists' Union (East Anglian Federation).—Annual meeting, at Ipswich. Golf at 2 p.m.; meeting at 5 p.m.; dinner (4s. 6d.) in the Crown and Anchor Hotel, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets from the secretary, Mr. E. H. G. Bennett, 34 Norwich Road, Ipswich.
Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, at 3 p.m. Address by Mr. G. A. Mallinson.
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Portsmouth and District Branch).—Whist drive and dance. Tickets, 3s. each.

Thursday, March 22

National Association of Women Pharmacists, at Dr. Williams's Library, 14 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. Informal social evening. Addresses on "Probation Police in a London Police Court" and "The Need for Women Police."

NORTH LONDON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual dinner and dance will be held on March 29 at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, W.1, at 6.30 p.m. Evening dress. Tickets 12s. 6d. each, from the secretary or the assistant secretary.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

L/83. Angletine for the nails	B/103. Nutrine Catharticum
M/42. Femina pump spray (French pattern)	N/143. Salizium salts (present address)
P/13. Indian Dahl	N/133. Wallard's famous condition pills for dogs
B/93. Lavosavo disinfectant	

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III.

Some Arguments

employed by Mr. J. H. Franklin, in his paper on the training of apprentices in wholesale houses (*C. & D.*, March 10, p. 319), are worthy of more than passing notice. Naturally, he makes much of the undoubted fact that it is possible for pupils in wholesale houses to learn from practical experience what is now almost entirely outside shop training. As has quite recently been pointed out, college courses of instruction in practical pharmacy have become a necessity of these times for students who have served their apprenticeship in the average chemist's shop; but a pupil who has been trained in the wholesale is likely to know more than any teacher in a college can tell or show him about galenical processes. Further, Mr. Franklin rightly insists upon the advantage of having only the Pharmaceutical Society's qualification recognised in the drug trade, in addition to that of retaining in close connection with us men who have borne a large part of the burden of pharmaceutical research. I am quite impressed with the case made out by Mr. Franklin, and think there is more than a grain of truth in the suggestion that the training offered by a wholesale house is as good as that obtainable in a hospital. But I am also of opinion that at least a year's training in a shop should be insisted upon, in the case of all who wish to secure the Pharmaceutical Society's qualification.

"Unaponifiable Matter"

of oils is much in evidence at the present time, and special interest attaches therefore to Dr. E. G. Bryant's reference to such matter in his instructive statements about recent work on the glucosides (*C. & D.*, March 10, p. 320). As I understand what has so far been discovered about the origin of vitamin D, to which Dr. Bryant particularly referred, it may be formed from sterols by irradiation with ultra-violet rays. These sterols constitute the "unaponifiable matter" of oils, both vegetable and animal, and I have been greatly interested in Dr. Bryant's account of what appears to happen in the tissues of living plants, so far as the genesis of vitamins is concerned. Sterols and sterolins seem likely to justify somewhat Mr. H. G. Wells's prophetic discovery of "Boomfood," with which he associated the name of Dr. Redwood. It is good to read about the team work in research at Aberdeen University, and of the prospect of ascertaining how ultra-violet rays react with ergosterol; also that work on pure cholesterol is not being neglected. Both cholesterol and ergosterol appear to yield vitamin D on irradiation by ultra-violet rays.

Suggestion

is even more powerful than I had imagined to be the case, and as you will no doubt think when I tell you that, after reading the various articles on matters connected with perfumery in your issue of March 10, followed by a survey of the advertisements in your tinted pages, I found myself sniffing as I perused your editorial article on the psychology of smell (p. 314). I mention this as sober fact and not as a joke. Perhaps it may be regarded as a tribute to the realistic descriptive power of the writer of the article that I feel I shall always think of that particular issue of the *C. & D.* as the perfume number.

At Portsmouth,

evidence has quickly been forthcoming of the urgency of some general policy about disallowed articles becoming a matter of agreement (*C. & D.*, March 10, p. 323). What the Portsmouth Pharmaceutical and Panel Committees are in apparent agreement about is that medicines not included in the British Pharmacopœia, or the British Pharmaceutical Codex, should not be allowed for insured persons. But this strikes me as savouring both of unwisdom and injustice. There are many important medicaments of proved value which are not included in either of the official books, and for which neither of them presents efficient substitutes. It would

be the height of absurdity to forbid the prescribing of those medicaments, even though they happen to be of proprietary origin, as I should expect to find is the case in the Portsmouth list of articles to be tabooed. Danger attends any scheme of this kind that discriminates between what may be prescribed by doctors for their patients, according as they are insured persons or not.

It Would be Interesting

to know which is the most-generally prescribed drug at the present time. Your article on nux vomica in the Commercial Compendium reminds me that some years ago I undertook the analysis of 2,000 prescriptions, of which one result was that I found the tincture of nux vomica was ordered more frequently than any other tincture—in fact, about three times more often than either the tincture of orange or the compound tincture of cardamoms. The name of nux vomica is, as you indicate, something of a puzzle. The official botanical name as a whole requires a little elucidation. Before the Arabian period in the history of medicine nothing appears as to this drug, although the name *Στρυχνος* is to be found in the works of Theophrastus and Dioscorides; but it is plain from the context that the plants referred to were species of Solanaceæ. This is also true of the plants which Pliny associates with the same name in the twenty-first book of his "*Historia Naturalis*." So general became the connection between the word "*strychnos*" and the aberrations caused by the ingestion of stramonium and its allies—belladonna, etc.—that "*strychnomania*," was accepted as the physicians' designation of this form of madness. There is nothing, however, to show that this name was applied to the nux vomica before the time, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, when Linnaeus appropriated it as a name for the genus of which the best-known species is now our official one.

There is Much Uncertainty

as to whether the drug the Arabians used as an emetic was our nux vomica. But there is no doubt that Haly Abbas, Serapion and Rhazes did employ an article called nux vomica as an emetic; it seems, however, to have been mixed with other articles when so used. Francis Adams quotes a recipe from Serapion's chapter on emetics, which is typical of other formulas of which it is a constituent:—"½ concerned (?), nucis-vomicæ, seminis raphani, omnium ana ʒj. Terantur et dentur in potu cum aqua mellis et decoctione anethi." These authorities only help us to take hold of the fact that there was recognised by them a vomit nut. From this we may pass, I think, to the acceptance of a transfer of their name to our article in some way not clear at present. This is a point of view which seems to me to be preferred to trying to account for the name by adopting a signification for "*vomica*," which it bore in classical Latin authors, including Celsus—namely, an evil, an annoyance, a plague, a grief, and, in the medical authors, a sore, a boil, etc.

The Appearance

of this drug in Europe probably took place in the fifteenth century. At all events, Valerius Cordus described the seeds most accurately in the sixteenth century; and it must have been very generally known in the latter half of that century, for it is mentioned in Langham's "*Garden of Health*" (1578), where strangely enough it is stated that either alone or with salt it "*causeth a strong vomit*." Gerard also writes about it and gives excellent drawings (1597); he says that, because of its poisonous character, it was "*not to be given inwardly, but mixed with other compositions, and that very curiously by the hands of a faithfull Apothecarie*." This cautious attitude was maintained by the medical faculty in this country up to the time when strychnine was discovered (1818). Then interest was aroused in the drug, and an extract and a tincture were given a place in the Dublin Pharmacopœia of 1826. Strychnine was included in the London Pharmacopœia of 1836, and also in the 1851 edition, together with an extract. The tincture was first made official in the first British Pharmacopœia of 1864.

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Editorial Articles

Drugs and Medicines

ACCORDING to Section 8 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and Section 10 of the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, insured persons are entitled, as part of the benefits conferred by those Acts, to medical treatment and attendance, including the provision of "proper and sufficient medicines." The phrase quoted is amplified in later sections of both Acts by the inclusion of the word "drugs," every Insurance Committee being specifically required to make provision for the supply of "proper and sufficient drugs and medicines." It seems not without significance that a distinction is made in these two Acts of Parliament between "drugs" and "medicines," the more especially as no interpretation of either term is provided in the Acts. When we come to consider the Medical Benefit Consolidated Regulations, 1924, we find "drugs" interpreted as including medicines, and the term "drugs" is employed in that wider sense in the Terms of Service for both medical practitioners and chemists. But while the Minister of Health has assumed, obviously as a matter of convenience, that "drugs" and "medicines" are synonymous terms, there appear to be adequate grounds for disagreeing with the view that they are synonymous, either actually or for the purpose of the National Health Insurance Act. The term "drug" has a decidedly narrower meaning than "medicine," and a medicine is not necessarily a drug. In the "New English Dictionary" we find the word "drug" defined as follows:—

"An original, simple, medicinal substance, organic or inorganic, whether used by itself in its natural condition, or prepared by art, or as an ingredient in a medicine or medicament."

A medicament is defined as "a substance used in curative treatment," while "medicine" has a wider meaning still, being defined as "any substance or preparation used in the treatment of disease." This we should interpret, in the light of modern medical research, as implying any substance used in prophylactic or curative treatment. Precision in this respect is of particular importance at the present time, because efforts are being made to deprive insured persons of the right to be treated by the most recent methods, in which are employed medicines that cannot properly be described as drugs. As part of the arrangements to check alleged extra-

and prescribing, certain medicinal preparations are being regarded as foods and disallowed when ordered by doctors for their patients who are insured persons, on the ground that they are not drugs. But it appears to us that this crude method of grouping substances is based upon the incorrect assumption that medicines which are not drugs are outside the benefits conferred by the National Health Insurance Act. It should not be overlooked that serums, vaccines and other medicines used for prophylactic and curative purposes are certainly not drugs. Yet there is no question of disallowing them when prescribed for insured persons. Pepsin, pancreatin, insulin and liver extract are undoubted medicines, though it is only by perverse interpretation that they can be described as drugs. Again, what about the vitamins and preparations containing them? Surely, though vitamins are neither drugs nor foods, preparations containing them in considerable proportions are undoubtedly medicines, and it would be unreasonable to disallow them when prescribed for insured persons. Otherwise, there will soon be a clear line of demarcation, and that an unfair one, between the respective methods of treating insured persons and private patients. Such distinction would be bound to lead to serious trouble; and we venture, therefore, to express the hope that steps will be taken to induce the Government to increase the financial provision for medical benefits which may properly be comprised under the heading of "proper and sufficient medicines." We are of opinion that any drug or substance of prophylactic or curative value may at present be prescribed by medical practitioners for insured persons, and that there is no legal authority for disallowing anything of either kind. But the drug fund is apparently insufficient to provide all that is required and, in the event of this being proved to be the case, it is obviously the duty of the Government to provide the equitable remedy.

The Future of Opticians

THE majority report of the Departmental Committee on the Optical Practitioners' (Registration) Bill (*C. & D.*, January 7, p. 20) considered that there was no reason why, in the training of opticians, the improvement in methods which had been made during the last ten or fifteen years should not be maintained. We have not had long to wait for the first step forward, for it is announced by the Spectacle Makers' Company that a supplemental examination is being instituted for candidates who desire to qualify in the recognition of abnormal conditions of the eye, where the services of an oculist are required. This at once removes an anomaly which was pointed out by the Departmental Committee, namely, that "of the two bodies whose members are qualified for admission to the existing Register maintained by the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians, and which, as we have already indicated, we regard as representing the highest standard at present attained, the British Optical Association examine their candidates in the detection of disease of the eye and the Spectacle Makers' Company do not." Further, the J.C.Q.O. state that, prior to January 1, 1930, all opticians on their Register must have furnished to the Executive satisfactory evidence of training in the detection of abnormal conditions of the eye. This condition is obligatory for future inclusion on the Register, but what is to constitute "satisfactory evidence" is not clear at present. Now that these examinations are being brought more or less into line, it is as well to consider them for a moment. The majority report stated that evidence had been heard regarding the curricula of various bodies, and as to the post-diploma instruction at the Refraction Hospital, but the signatories were satisfied that "none of the teaching provides anything in the way not merely

of general medical training, but of specialised medical training pertaining to the eye which is comparable to the training required of a medical practitioner." This is a criticism which cannot be ignored, and it is evident that the examining bodies will have to introduce some drastic adjustments into their curricula in order to meet it. The courses at the refraction hospitals apply to comparatively few opticians who for the most part already hold diplomas, and though as yet these institutions carry no weight politically, it is conceivable that it will be on the work done in them that the qualification of the future optician for legal recognition may be judged. The proposed scheme for making use of the services of refractionists in collaboration with, and under the control of, oculists was outlined in the *C. & D.*, February 11, p. 172. It does not seem likely that it will be an outstanding success, as in spite of the efforts of the medical profession to increase the number of their members who specialise in this branch, the prospect of there being sufficient to cope with the situation even so far as the insured person is concerned is remote, while the hope expressed in the majority report—that such a service will be extended to the non-insured population—is fantastic. Another point is that even an increase in the number of medical refractionists has a possibility of defeating its own object, since specialisation involves increased fees which would not be available to an extent large enough to compensate for the reduced fee at the clinics. Moreover, there is not much prospect of these institutions being inaugurated outside the larger towns. The scheme seems, therefore, to be economically unsound, while perhaps the most important person in the case—the panel patient—appears to have been practically ignored, or at least has no voice in the matter, so far. Another proposal which may influence the future of opticians is one put forward at the recent Council meeting of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians, i.e., that the Articles of Association should be altered to permit of an increase in the membership of the Council, should occasion arise, to not more than twenty-four members, by the Council itself electing three from its own ranks for a period of six years. The new rule is to be confined to men of not less than fifteen years' service. The object in view is, apparently, to enable the Council to have the benefit of new blood through the gate of ordinary election, and yet that the advice of men of considerable experience should not be lost. During post-war years opticians have had no cause to complain regarding the lack of interesting events in connection with the progress of their profession, but there appears to be every possibility of the future eclipsing the past in this respect. It is to be hoped, however, that before the next crisis in the attainment of their ideals arises, as it may do a few years hence, complete unity within the ranks will have been achieved, and that there will be one organisation which can speak for the whole craft. All efforts to convene a round-table conference and hammer out a uniform system of training and examination have failed up to the present, but in view of the fact that whenever statutory recognition is obtained Parliament is not likely to deprive of their livelihood persons who for a number of years have conducted *bona-fide* sight-testing businesses, it would undoubtedly be a move in the right direction to anticipate events. Moreover, there is always a certain jealousy when among the names of persons on a register part have passed an examination and others have not. It is evident that there will have to be some sacrifice on all sides, and the sooner it is made the better, for even the setting up of a register, though it would have many advantages, will inevitably bring fresh difficulties, as the pharmaceutical members of the profession are already well aware.

The Position of Rubber

DURING the past few weeks considerable interest has been shown in the general position of rubber, firstly, on account of the startling collapse in values, and secondly, on account of the chaos that has followed the Government announcement to appoint a special committee to investigate the workings of the Stevenson Restriction Scheme. In spite of the fact that in this bare statement no mention has been made or suggested as to the possibility of the modification or cancellation of the restriction scheme, the market has declined nearly 40 per cent. since the statement was first published. In any case, the Government announcement was clumsily handled, in as much that the news was received in New York, through a leakage, a day prior to its being issued here, thereby giving the American dealers an unfair advantage, which unfortunately was responsible for severe losses being made on the London market. This could easily have been averted had the statement been issued simultaneously both in London and New York, as is usually the practice. Meanwhile, considerable agitation has been displayed by those interests in favour of or against the retention of the restriction scheme, and we now hear daily of representative meetings of the various Chambers of Commerce in all the important centres of the Federated Malay States, solely on the question as to the ultimate existence of restriction. What the Government had in view it is impossible to imagine, but there is no doubt that the appointment of this investigation committee, whose decision is awaited with keen interest, has finally sealed the modification or abolition of restriction. It would appear that the generally accepted view by the trade is for a counter-scheme entirely beyond Government control—a scheme promoted by the producers of the commodity to safeguard suppliers and the future prosperity of the industry. With this object in view, overtures by the leading producers in this country have been made to the principal Dutch interests, in order to co-operate in a scheme, which it is hoped will eventually replace restriction, if it be the Government intention to abolish the original scheme. The fact that the Dutch rubber growers have already taken steps to reconsider the whole situation is positive proof that the prospects of rubber declining towards the low prices of 1921—when the “record” low value of 0.5d. per lb. was reached—is causing them grave concern. It is worth analysing the situation as it stands at present. Under the Stevenson Restriction Scheme, Malay producers can only export up to 60 per cent. of their production, whereas the Dutch and native interests outside are at liberty to produce and export up to 100 per cent. As prices have fallen so considerably within the course of the past few weeks, the cost of production is again being overhauled. We learn from authoritative circles that since November 1 last, the cost of production on account of the operation of the 60 per cent. standard in the Malaya, has risen to 10½d. per lb. landed terms; this figure only applies to the largest producers, as the cost to most of the smaller producers exceeds 1s. per lb. With the rapid rise in the cost of production, and the heavy reduction in the selling price, the industry is now face to face with a crisis. On top of this the American “buying pool,” formed by the leading consumers in that country, has been very effective in keeping prices down by buying through selected quarters rather than coming into the open market; this prevention of competitive purchasing, which of course is always responsible for price fluctuations, has achieved its purpose. It should, however, be placed on record that the “buying pool,” despite its successful operations, must have suffered considerably over the drop, as their reputed holdings, both on this side and in New York, are said to exceed 75,000 tons,

this in addition to their purchases of “afloat” rubber. The rapid fall has influenced Dutch interests more than any factor since 1921, and although any combined movement between the British and Dutch would be of paramount importance to the rubber industry as a whole, it is as yet far too early to express any opinion as to the probability of united action. The Dutch producers are definitely against any Government interference, and any action taken by them would only be on the question of a sound co-operative selling policy. The root of the evil in the rubber market is that against a large number of producers there are only comparatively few buyers, as instanced by the American “pool.” (America is estimated to consume 75 per cent. of the world's supplies of raw rubber.) The general aim of both British and Dutch interests is to put an end to this unhealthy state of affairs by introducing a selling policy to counteract the big American move, otherwise the question of future supplies will be seriously affected. In a commodity such as rubber, where the annual consumption is an increasing one, the safeguarding of supplies is a vital factor. Yet no body of producers is likely to go on producing increasing supplies except on a remunerative basis, and the American “pool,” which body is chiefly responsible for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, may, in the near future, discover that their selective buying agency has resulted in the bringing together of the leading producers in the rubber world—an event which, until a few months ago, was always regarded as outside the realms of possibility. The future trend of the market may, therefore, be regarded with more than ordinary interest, and in these circumstances it is impossible to anticipate forthcoming events with any degree of certainty.

South African Pharmacy Bill

It is of interest to note that the South African Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Bill which has been before the Union House of Assembly for fifteen years, more or less, has at last been read a third time and sent to the Senate. During this period endless deputations have been received by Ministers, and Select Committees have made voluminous reports. There have been many “scenes” and wranglings during the discussion in the House of Assembly, and much friction, more or less permanent, has been caused between the various political parties. We recall that for many years a battle raged around the numerous “drugless healers,” or faith healers, and the chiropractors, who hoped to secure rights in the Bill. They were disappointed, as also were the dental mechanics, who sought the right they have at present to do certain work. But the Minister of Health asserted that what was claimed as a right had been an evasion of the law, which earlier Parliaments and Select Committees had repudiated. There was a final skirmish when a doctor member demanded the substitution of the word “pharmacist” for “chemist and druggist” in the Bill, but he was duly sat upon, although it was admitted that scientifically the worthy doctor was right. However, this point had been thrashed out several years ago by the Select Committee and the House, who were not convinced that a change was desirable. Of course, the principal clause on which the Bill turns is the one relating to the conditions under which a body corporate may carry on business as chemists and druggists, and Mr. J. Christie, M.L.A., chemist and druggist, is to be congratulated on his efforts in obtaining an amendment to that clause, which, in effect, now directs that the managing director of such a concern must be a registered chemist and druggist.

BRITISH WINES.—Regulations in substitution for those of March 8, 1912, regarding British wines or sweets have been made (S.R. & O., 1928, No. 88, 1d.) by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. The principal alteration is the addition in Regulation 1 (a), of words making it clear that in no case must the proportion of foreign wine to British wine exceed fifteen gallons to 100 gallons.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Evening Meeting in London

THE final London evening meeting of the present session was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1, on March 13, the president (Mr. Herbert Skinner) in the chair. The lecturer of the evening (Dr. H. H. Dale), the vice-president of the Society (Mr. L. Moreton Parry), Professor H. S. Greenish and the secretary (Mr. H. N. Linstead) shared the table with the president; and among those in the audience were Mr. R. R. Bennett, Mr. Frank Browne, Dr. J. H. Burn, Mr. H. Deane, Mr. R. Fouracre, Mr. C. H. Hampshire, Mr. John Humphrey, Mr. A. H. Jenkin, Mr. Langford Moore, Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, Mr. E. Saville Peck, and Mr. Greenwood Watkins.

The PRESIDENT, in opening the proceedings, said that the Society was honoured by the presence of Dr. Dale, who was a secretary of the Royal Society, and whose name was one to conjure with in pharmacology. He (the president) was sure that those present would have a most enjoyable evening. Dr. Dale would approach his subject from his own facet. The president then called on Dr. Dale to address the audience on

Some Reactions of Pharmacology on Pharmacy

[ABSTRACT]

It is a matter of regret that in the past there has been an absence of co-operation between experimental pharmacology and practical therapeutics. This is, probably, largely due to the pedantic tendency and academic aloofness of pharmacology. Recent developments seem to favour a reconciliation between these two branches of science. The whole outlook of therapeutics and its chief ally, pharmacy, is undergoing a great change. New developments in bacteriology and bio-chemistry are coming forward. The tendency is a movement from treatment to prevention. Chemical therapeutics is undergoing a rapid and revolutionary change, as is obvious from the multitude of new synthetic remedies introduced almost daily. At some future date the present period will be recognised as a transition period. Experimental physiology was formerly dependent on isolated men, e.g., Stephen Hales. The change originated in France, occurred later in Germany, and finally in Britain. The real new movement began at the end of the nineteenth century, and is a growth of the past thirty years. Pharmacology, in the old days, was not definitely distinguished from *materia medica*; but in time it was separated, and its function was regarded as the discovery on an experimental basis of drugs which the physician required. Some of our best-known remedies were not discovered in the laboratory, but were the result of empirical and in some cases uneducated observation. Later an attempt was made to have collaboration, and we see differentiations. By the introduction of new methods we have transferred the initiative almost entirely to the laboratory, though the final verdict must always be passed at the bedside. There are many instances of this gradual development.

The aborigines of South America have known *ipecaacuanha* for ages, and in the seventeenth century it was brought to this country. Alkaloids were later discovered and, because of incomplete identification, the mixed alkaloids were named *emetine*. In India, in 1891, a controlled clinical test showed that the whole curative action of the drug in dysentery was due to alkaloids, though dysentery was not at that time properly classified. The alkaloids, however, were generally held to be undesirable, and *ipecaacuanha* was even supplied "*emetine-free*"—though the removal of the *emetine* was not in all cases complete. Then came the identification of four *ipecaacuanha* alkaloids and the separation of amoebic from bacillary dysentery. In 1912 Rogers demonstrated that *emetine* was the curative constituent. Dobell and Laidlaw completed the demonstration. The use of the crude drug *ipecaacuanha* must become a thing of the past, though it may linger in expectorants and so forth. The way is now open to the discovery of new and even better remedies for amoebic

dysentery. Another instance of this kind is the use of cinchona in malaria. The bark was introduced into Europe in the seventeenth century, and quinine was isolated relatively early. Clinical demand then created another kind of anomaly: it concentrated the attention of growers and others on this one alkaloid, incidentally favouring Dutch growers of cinchona in Java. This concentration of interest occurred without any clear evidence of superiority to the other alkaloids: the others, however, are now being explored, and a first step in another direction has been taken in the production of a quinoline derivative. Another example is the recent history of ergot. More than twenty years ago Carr and Barger isolated ergotoxine, which is responsible for the only characteristic action that the author has been able to identify in this drug. The processes of extraction enshrined in the British Pharmacopoeia might have been devised so that the resulting preparation should contain none of the characteristic virtue of the drug. When Carr and Barger's results appeared, it was suggested that ergotoxine was an undesirable constituent of ergot, and that elegant and palatable fluid extracts were to be desired. Official extracts were then examined in order to discover whether other active principles could be found. A series of amines was obtained, having interesting types of activity but no connection with the specific action warranting their use—though, on the other hand, their presence made it impossible to state that the B.P. preparation was inert. The changes made in the B.P. 1914 process were such as to exclude more certainly the alkaloid to which the action was due. In 1920 Stoll obtained ergotamine, an alkaloid indistinguishable in action from ergotoxine. There remained one all-important step: it was still possible to argue that although an alkaloid might produce the action of ergot, one or other of the adventitious aids might be the desirable factor. Controlled experiments have now been carried out with perfectly definite results. Burn and Bourne proved that ergotoxine and ergotamine are the only active constituents, though histamine may have some effect in hastening the onset of the action. The Pharmaceutical Society has played an honourable part in this work through its Pharmacological Laboratories: in this case, again, the final decision of the clinician was not obtainable till one was found to work in close association with the pharmacologist. It is always possible that some new uterine stimulant may come into favour, displacing ergot.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS

Still more significant is the growing use of remedies such as hormones and immune serums, and the reinforcement of foods by vitamins, one of which, vitamin D, can now be produced artificially. Pharmacy, too, has to take some account of the enormous number of remedies produced by chemical synthesis if it is to maintain its position. An example of hormones is the pituitary body. Oliver and Schäfer, thirty-four years ago, discovered some of its uses; and the author subsequently observed its stimulating effect on the muscular wall of the uterus. Again, there is its effect in diabetes mellitus. But quantitative therapeutic observations were lacking, affording a typical example of a potent remedy without a chemical test. Manufacturers tried to keep their extracts uniform, but these products were found by the author and Dr. Burn to vary by as much as 80 to 1, leading to an uneasy conviction that the published disasters from overdosing represented only a small percentage of the total number. The first step towards improvement was taken at Geneva in 1925, when an absolute standard was defined: this unit has been adopted in the Therapeutic Substances Act. There has been a controversy as to whether more than one active substance is responsible for the action of pituitary: two active principles have now been almost completely separated, and there is a good prospect that the physician will be able to obtain these two principles in separate solutions, standardised in international pressor units and in oxytocic units. In the case of serums there is the additional obligation to guarantee freedom from contamination: here, again, the Therapeutic Substances Act helps.

New synthetic remedies are sufficient in number to afford material for a continuous course of lectures. In

introducing salvarsan, neosalvarsan and similar remedies, Ehrlich and his colleagues found it necessary to start a new scheme of biological control. In practice, amorphous or crystalline substances varying from theoretical formulas were obtained. Here, again, international agreement has resulted in stable substances being prepared as standards and kept by Professor Kolle in Frankfurt. It remains to be seen what other substances the responsible authority may add to the Schedule of the Therapeutic Substances Act. Possibly ergot will be one. At the same time, the author does not regard biological standardisation as in itself a desirable thing, but rather as a necessity of our ignorance, to be abandoned in the light of fuller knowledge. We have the requisite knowledge in the case of ergot. The Pharmaceutical Society and its Pharmacological Laboratories are an important factor in the case, efficiency and loyal co-operation with which pharmacy has accustomed itself to new conditions.

What is the true meaning for pharmacy of the movement now changing the aspect of things? A movement towards large-scale manufacture was bound to come. Something has been lost, no doubt. A pharmacist here and there may prepare his own tinctures, and even grow his raw materials, but this is not likely to influence the main current. For pure principles, serums, and hormones, a large and elaborately equipped laboratory is required. There was no difficulty in defining pharmacy fifty, forty, or even thirty years ago; it might be regarded then as the detailed knowledge of drugs and medicaments supplied, compounding them skilfully, and so forth. The President of the General Medical Council has stated before a Government Committee that the Pharmacopœia, even in its latest edition, is prepared on the assumption that its procedure and tests are such as the individual pharmacist can carry out in his pharmacy. That conception ceased to be of general applicability long before the remark was made. The Pharmacopœia can never deal with remedies which have not a reasonable stability of acceptance. However good, it cannot and should not keep pace with every phase of the growing demand for what is new. Whatever may happen to the Pharmacopœia, pharmacy cannot continue, like Oxford, to survive as the home of lost causes and forsaken beliefs. Pharmacy used to be a technical equipment for a practical calling: too conservative a view is likely to cause its degradation into mere retailing. An alternative policy will be to adapt pharmacy to new circumstances. Unless bio-chemistry, bacteriology, pharmacology and synthetic chemistry are given prominence in the curriculum, pharmacy cannot continue to be what it ought to be. The ideal is the raising of pharmacy in this country to the status of a university subject, as in many Continental countries; it will be worthy of all encouragement, if scope of the subject can be made sufficiently broad and elastic to make the science worthy of university status.

Vote of Thanks

The PRESIDENT remarked that it had been a very interesting paper. At the outset he had become despondent, and through the different stages of the lecture he had gone through many emotions on the future of pharmacy. The note on which Dr. Dale concluded was the keynote of the future. Methods of treatment were bound to change; and though the use of drugs probably seemed greater than ever at the present moment, their day was surely passing. Pharmacy must play its part or fade out. The Council had done the right thing, and were still facing the problem in the hope of a solution.

Dr. BURN, in moving a vote of thanks, said that the opinions given by Dr. Dale were those of an extremely wise man and an extremely wise judge. There were two laboratories of manufacturing chemists prominent in biological research, those of Parke, Davis & Co. in the United States and of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. in this country. Many of our pharmacologists had been pharmacists in one or the other of those laboratories.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in seconding, said that he had watched Dr. Burn at work in the Pharmacological Laboratories, doing what he (the speaker) thought was among the most important work that had ever been done in the building.

With Dr. Dale's brief acknowledgment of the vote of thanks the proceedings terminated.

Evening Meeting in Edinburgh

(Concluded from the C. & D., March 10, p. 321)

The next communication was:—

Arsenious Oxide in Neutral and Alkaline Solution

By W. H. MILLAR, B.Sc., Ph.C.

[ABSTRACT]

Remington states that liquor arsenicalis is an alkaline solution of arsenious oxide in potassium carbonate; Bentley says that "no doubt potassium arsenite, K_2AsO_3 , is formed," while Atfield states that "this official solution does not generally contain arsenic of potassium." Arsenious oxide exists in three modifications—monoclinic, octahedral and amorphous, but as the monoclinic modification is only formed when arsenious oxide condenses from the gaseous state at temperatures above 200° it may be neglected. The solubilities of the two remaining modifications are thus given by the following authorities:—

AUTHORITY	OCTAHEDRAL	AMORPHOUS
Seidell ..	1 in 60 at 15° 1 in 49 at 25°	1 in 27 at ordinary temperatures
Buchner ..	1 in 355 cold water	1 in 108 cold water
B.P. ..	—	1 in 65 at 15.5°
Squire ..	—	1 in 100 cold water
Mertindale ..	—	1 in 60 cold water

In the following experiments the arsenious oxide used was B.P., and the potassium carbonate was prepared by fusing potassium bicarbonate. Quantitative tests carried out were:—

(A) In order that this experiment should be done in circumstances similar to those under which liquor arsenicalis is usually prepared, apparatus was used comprising a 500-c.c. hard Jena flask connected to two wash bottles containing sulphuric acid, in turn connected to two U tubes containing soda-lime. The whole apparatus was then connected to a water pump. Two grams of arsenious oxide and 2 grams of potassium carbonate were boiled with 200 c.c. of water in the flask till solution was complete, and the pump was then turned on to draw over any carbon dioxide in the flask. A blank was carried out, using only 2 grams of potassium carbonate and 200 c.c. of water. By this means carbon dioxide formed from possible impurity in the potassium carbonate and carbon dioxide present in the air or water in the apparatus was estimated. The amount of carbon dioxide given off by the reaction between the arsenious oxide and potassium carbonate was 0.051 gram = 0.16 gram potassium carbonate. The proportion of potassium carbonate reacting was therefore 8 per cent.

(B) Since only 8 per cent. of the potassium carbonate had reacted, 2 grams of arsenious oxide and 0.16 gram of potassium carbonate were heated together in 200 c.c. of distilled water till solution was complete. The resulting solution was titrated with $N/10$ H_2SO_4 . The titration value was found to be 16.85 c.c. = 0.17 gram K_2AsO_3 .

(C) As solution had been so easily effected using the theoretical quantity of potassium carbonate, 2 grams of arsenious oxide was heated to boiling with 200 c.c. of distilled water and known dilute potassium carbonate solution added drop by drop till solution was complete. This solution was then neutralised with $N/10$ sulphuric acid, methyl orange being used as indicator, and a 1 per cent. neutral solution of arsenious oxide prepared, which contained 0.1 per cent. of K_2SO_4 .

(D) The highest figure for the solubility of arsenious oxide in water is Seidell's 1 in 27. Arsenious oxide equivalent to a 1 in 25 solution was dissolved in the minimum quantity of potassium carbonate solution. This solution was then neutralised to methyl orange and evaporated till crystals of arsenious oxide began to separate. The solution was cooled, filtered, and the arsenious oxide in 100 c.c. estimated by means of standard iodine solution, 4.54 grams of arsenious oxide being present, equivalent to a solubility of 1 in 22.

(E) A quantity of potassium sulphate equivalent to the potassium carbonate used in the previous experiment was dissolved in 100 c.c. of water, 4 grams of arsenious oxide added and the solution boiled. Solution of the arsenious oxide was not effected.

(F) Twenty c.c. of the concentrated arsenious oxide solution from experiment D was evaporated till crystals began to separate. The crystals were filtered off, and the arsenious oxide estimated by standard iodine solution. Arsenious oxide was present equivalent to 5.17 grams per 100 c.c., a solubility of 1 in 19.3. The solution contained 0.65 gram of potassium carbonate per 100 c.c. From the experiments carried out it is indicated that there is a slight reaction during the preparation of liquor arsenicalis, potassium meta-arsenite being formed in a more or less hydrated condition ($K_2CO_3 + As_2O_3 = KAsO_2 + CO_2$); that the amount of potassium carbonate used in the B.P. is in excess of what is actually required to bring about solution of the arsenious oxide; that it is possible to prepare a 1 per cent. neutral solution of arsenious oxide. This solution was exposed to air and light for three weeks, and has been shown to be stable. That such a small portion of potassium carbonate reacts with the arsenious oxide may be explained by the fact that arsenious acid and carbonic acid are comparable in strength, arsenious acid being slightly the stronger. This fact also explains the high titration value obtained in experiment B. A compound of such a strong base as potassium with such a weak acid as meta-arsenious acid would be hydrolysed in water, so that it would be possible to estimate potassium meta-arsenite by titration with acid. The constitution of the concentrated solution of arsenious oxide in dilute potassium sulphate, and the fact that the concentrated solution of arsenious oxide in dilute potassium carbonate seemed to be colloidal in nature, require further investigation. This work was done at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow.

Discussion

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Millar had taken up a matter which was familiar as relating to a well-known every-day subject. He would like to ask Mr. Millar if Squire's method of dissolving the arsenic and potassium carbonate in a relatively small quantity of water was employed.

Dr. BRYANT said the figures given by Mr. Millar as to the solubility of arsenic appeared to reveal a very wide discordance. The difference between the solubility of the amorphous and the crystalline article was very striking, and one would like to know in what proportion these varieties were present in the commercial arsenious oxide. He would like to know if Mr. Millar could say which variety of arsenic he used. He would also like to ask if Mr. Millar had made any experiments as to the electric conductivity of the solution.

Mr. LOTHIAN said as a matter of convenience he had always adopted Squire's modification.

Mr. THOMAS WILSON said the varying solubility of arsenious oxide had been a worry on many occasions.

Mr. HILL said, on the question of varying solubility of arsenious oxide, there was an interesting point in the United States Pharmacopœia. It specified there that arsenious oxide for certain purposes should be in a powder, the particles of which should not exceed 0.0125 mm. in diameter. In this state of division the arsenious oxide was more readily soluble. The variations observed might be due to the size of the particles. Buchner's solubility figures were so exceptional that one thought there must be some error somewhere. British-made arsenious oxide was octahedral, whereas the German-made was usually amorphous. There was a distinct difference in solubility, and it ought to be fairly easy to have a uniform substance. Mr. Millar stated that the potassium sulphate solution is stable. One wondered whether that meant that it was not liable to oxidation, which takes place in liquor arsenicalis owing to the volatile oil and other constituents of the compound tincture of lavender. There had been in use for quite a long time a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of arsenious oxide in distilled water. Why could not this simple aqueous solution meet all requirements? It was said that potassium arsenate acted therapeutically in the same way as potassium arsenite, and it might be that a definite solution of potassium arsenate, a stable salt, would be sufficient for medicinal purposes. The whole question of arsenious oxide and solubilities was already a very complicated one, and the suggestion of a colloidal condition was a further complication.

Mr. ROWLAND said he had some experience in regard to the Homœopathic Pharmacopœia solution of arsenious oxide. It was customary to prepare that solution of a strength of 1 part of arsenious oxide in 50 parts of water, and this 1 in 50 solution was used for making all the homœopathic arsenical preparations. It remained perfectly stable.

Mr. STOUT said there was great variation in the solubility of samples of arsenious oxide. He understood that freshly made arsenious oxide was much more readily soluble. He had examined a sample of arsenious oxide from a chemist's stock bottle which was sixty years old, and he found it very slowly soluble.

Mr. MILLAR, in reply, said he had not experimented with the concentrated solutions, his point being to discover what were the reactions under the Pharmacopœial process. He therefore worked with the more dilute solutions. With regard to the B.P.C. 1 per cent. solution and to the 1 in 50 solution mentioned by Mr. Rowland, he had recently seen a paper in which it was stated that solution was effected by boiling the arsenious oxide with the water in a glass flask to which was attached a reflux condenser. It seemed quite possible that the arsenious oxide passed into solution under the influence of alkali derived from the glass. It would be interesting to conduct experiments in apparatus from which alkali was absent. With regard to Dr. Bryant's references to different modifications of arsenious oxide, if the arsenious oxide went into solution as the result of a chemical reaction the particular modification would not matter. If, however, it was more a physical condition one could understand a difference. Possibly a weak point in his experimental work was the fact that he had done all the experiments with one sample of arsenious oxide. He proposed to continue the work using different samples of arsenious oxide. With regard to his description of the solution as stable, he merely meant that it showed no signs of change. He did not refer to possibility of oxidation. The solution was on the acid side of the ionic neutral point.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving a vote of thanks, hoped Mr. Millar would continue this investigation.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. R. E. Leslie to read a communication on:—

An Experiment in Toxicology: Antimony

By J. WILSON DOUGAL, B.Sc.

[ABSTRACT]

The details of the following note rest upon the examination of a piece of fur which was presumed to cause serious dermatitis to the person wearing the fur-collar. In 1922-23 complaints of fur dermatitis engaged the attention of scientific and medical journals. The Ministry of Health collected evidence, and issued a report in 1924. The main facts investigated were the presence of substances used in curing, tanning and mordanting animal skins, as arsenic, chromium, copper and iron salts. The dyeing agents used in this class of fur were chiefly aniline dyes such as paraphenylenediamine and metaphenylenediamine. These formed the subject of very close examination. It was shown that inefficient technique by the dyer gave unequal results by leaving in the fur intermediate products of the oxidation which are known to be irritants to the skin. Intermediary bodies are quinone di-imide, Bandrowski's base, while the final stage of oxidation is the formation of a complex azine colouring matter which is described as giving an innocuous fur. It is suggested that chlorine compounds are also formed when chlorine compounds are used as oxidising agents. The final opinion of Professor Perkin of Leeds was obtained, and he summarised the matter by saying that, in the four furs he examined, the irritating property was possibly due to intermediary bodies, very closely resembling Bandrowski's base, arising from paraphenylenediamine. The problem presented was the determination of poisonous or irritant substances in a piece of a fur collar worn by a person affected by fur dermatitis. Legal instructions were received that as much as possible of the test piece should be reserved for the inspection of the Court. Within these restricted limits, tests were carried out by various extractions following the methods indicated by various

experts in the Ministry of Health report. The results were indefinite. It was finally resolved to test the fur by a living reagent. In tadpoles we had organisms which give reactive indications during the test, and while recognising the limitations of the experiment we hoped for some evidence which might indicate a poison or irritant.

The process was one of having a control of two tadpoles in 50 c.c. of water. In other beakers were similarly placed water, two tadpoles and weighed pieces of fur. Conditions of quantity, temperature and water, were strictly comparable. In cold water no effect was seen. On treating the fur with hot water, cooling and aerating, the control water also being similarly treated, the tadpoles were placed in these waters, and we found that at intervals of time directly proportional to the amount of fur used the tadpoles died. The early effects of lethargy, insensibility and death were strictly indicative. The controls were quite unaffected. It would seem that, in cold water, no poisonous substances were extracted, while in hot water a better extraction or dissociation of the dye had produced a fluid noxious to animal life. Under the conviction that a poison was present, chemical tests were again applied, and traces of antimony were found. The amount found approximated to 1 part per 1,000 of fur. While in the Ministry of Health report arsenic is referred to as a possible poison used in the preservation of fur skins, also ferrous sulphate, chromium salts and copper sulphate as mordants, no mention is made of antimony. Tartar emetic is a well-known mordant; and though much of the antimony may have been removed in wearing the fur, we had reasonable grounds for attributing the poisonous quality of the fur we examined to the presence of antimony. The following tests were made with a solution of tartar emetic. Aqueous solutions of tartar emetic of different concentrations, were prepared, and two tadpoles were placed in each beaker with 50 c.c. of the tartar emetic solution and a note made of the time at which they died. The results were as follows:—One part of antimony in 500 parts of water, 5½ and 6 hours; in 1,000, 9 and 10 hours; in 5,000, 34 hours; in 10,000, 95 hours; in 25,000, 118 hours; in 50,000, 118 and 142 hours. It appeared that 1 part of antimony in 50,000 or 20 in one million may be tolerated by an average organism of this type. A personal experiment showed that a tartar emetic solution of 1 part of antimony in 1,000 of water made the skin smart after two minutes, and developed a rash in twenty-four hours after rubbing on the skin of the arm. The effects of antimony chloride and its specific action on the orifices of sweat glands are extensively detailed in *Lauder Brunton's "Pharmacology."* Cushny's "Pharmacology" emphasises the virulent action of antimony salts on protoplasm, and confirms the formation of a rash and obnoxious pustules, when applied to the human skin. Sweat and its acid excretory products promote the process of dissociation of the unstable aniline dye compounds with antimony, and sodium chloride, the greatest in amount of the mineral salts in sweat, may provide the antimony chloride which gives rise to dermatitis. The foregoing facts were duly presented in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, and in another case in the High Court, London, and accepted by the judges concerned, who decided that the fur in question contained this poisonous substance. A biological experiment of this kind may have its uses in certain circumstances. Its easy and rapid application and delicacy in the detection of faint traces of noxious substances is worth consideration. The assistance of Mr. R. E. Leslie is acknowledged.

DISCUSSION

MR. RUTHERFORD HILL said this was an example of the patience and determination with which Mr. Dougal prosecuted his investigations.

MR. HARLEY said those who were acquainted with Mr. Dougal's work thoroughly appreciated this interesting communication. One wondered whether the public were adequately safeguarded against the possible presence of noxious substances in clothing.

THE CHAIRMAN, in moving a vote of thanks, said they were indebted to Mr. Dougal, and also to Mr. Leslie.

Branch Meetings

Glasgow.—A district meeting of the Glasgow and South-Western Scottish Branch was held at Ayr on February 15. Mr. Harvey P. Arthur (chairman of the Branch) presided. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. A. A. Dick, who was to have given an address, the chairman called upon Mr. J. Rutherford Hill. Mr. Hill said one topic at the moment was the question of *Apprenticeship*. It was disappointing to find that they still had some pathetic instances of apprentices who had been for some years in a shop, a few of them not even having passed any preliminary examination, and a number of them not having been registered or indentured. Another point that had been raised was the period of apprenticeship. While the regulations specified a course of shop training in dispensing and compounding of medicines which must occupy a period of two years, there was no specific period fixed for the indentured apprenticeship. It had been observed that something like 30 per cent. of the indentured apprenticeships at the moment were for a period of two years, with the result that junior assistants applying for employment and professing to have served an apprenticeship were found to be very imperfectly trained, and on inquiry it was found that they had been engaged only for two years. At a recent meeting in Edinburgh it had been agreed that a four years' period should be the minimum. It was, however, for chemists generally to determine and agree as to what was a proper period of apprenticeship, so that there would be something like a uniform period fixed. They already had a certain amount of control of apprenticeships in connection with training in hospitals. Some such guarantee of shop apprenticeships might in time be attained. Another important point was the standard of the Preliminary examination. As was well known, there was a considerable body of opinion in favour of the Leaving Certificate standard, or what is commonly spoken of as "the Matriculation standard," being fixed as the minimum for registration as an apprentice or student. There appeared to be a feeling that a sufficient supply of apprentices who had attained this standard would be obtainable; and if that view was correct there could be no doubt that the higher standard of preliminary examination would be a distinct advantage, because it opened the way to a student to proceed to any higher qualification which opportunity or inclination made open. The objection to raising the standard higher than these was the very practical one of the impossibility of obtaining apprentices. It was for members of the Society to consider whether that objection was still so serious as to make the adoption of a higher standard impracticable. In this connection another important question had recently emerged. Under the Regulations it was provided that a Higher School Certificate examination conducted by an examining body approved by the Board of Education for subjects taken as principal subjects would be accepted as exempting from the Preliminary Scientific examination. The description "Board of Education" in any Parliamentary Act or Regulation was generally construed to mean, so far as Scotland is concerned, the Scottish Education Department. It appeared to be doubtful whether the Scottish higher leaving certificate, which was generally assumed to be synonymous with the Higher School Certificate approved by the Board of Education in England, came within the terms of this regulation. If it did not, then the position was that no secondary schoolboy in Scotland could take any school certificate which could be accepted as exempting from the Preliminary examination, while a boy in a secondary school in England or Wales could take such a certificate. When the by-laws and examination regulations were approved in 1925, it was foreseen that in a few years some revision of these regulations might be found to be necessary, and a promise was given that the question of revision would be considered in 1928. Experience had made it clear and there was apparently common agreement to the effect that some readjustment of the courses of study was necessary. Another matter that was demanding considerable attention at the present time was the charges for dispensing of medicines. It might be difficult, and in fact impracticable, to enforce any uniform system of pricing so far as private dispensing was con-

cerned. They had to recognise, however, that the terms for National Health Insurance dispensing apply to one-third of the population, and it was very desirable they should have some common understanding as to the system for fixing dispensing charges for the other two-thirds of the population. Very many appeared to regard the Scottish Chemists' Retail Price List as furnishing a ready means for the pricing of prescriptions, and said that the list worked in quite a satisfactory way with some slight readjustments to special conditions. Others appeared to think they should start with a selected typical wholesale price list and arrive at prices for drugs by a certain percentage addition to wholesale cost *plus* an appropriate dispensing fee. The whole matter was by no means easy to handle, but it was a question of practical application to reach some kind of common understanding. With regard to National Health Insurance dispensing, as they were already aware, it had been agreed to continue the pharmaceutical service in Scotland for another year under the terms which had been agreed upon for 1927. They would have observed from the King's speech that a Government Bill to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Health Insurance was to be introduced in the present session of Parliament. So far, the general impression was that the Government Bill would not make any very material alterations so far as the practice of pharmacy was concerned. The Dangerous Drugs Acts Regulations appeared to be in a less acute condition than they had been during some recent years. A point had recently arisen in which a chemist dispensed a "dangerous" drug prescription for a first time, which had marked upon it two subsequent dates for repetition specified by the prescriber. The patient removed from the town to another town at a considerable distance before the second supply was required. The patient asked the chemist to hand over the prescription, the authority of which had not yet been exhausted, and the chemist did so. When the prescription was presented to a chemist in the other town, he found himself in a difficulty, and asked whether he would be justified in dispensing the prescription. The answer was "No," and that the first dispenser was in error in handing back the prescription which the Regulations clearly specify he must retain for a period of two years. This emphasised the need for consultation with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in all Regulations affecting the use of poisons in connection with medicine. If only they could secure that the whole practice of pharmacy in the dispensing and compounding of all medicines should be in the hands of properly qualified professional pharmacists, they would have secured the original intention of the Pharmaceutical Society. They need not worry themselves too much about the wider question of the heavier trade in industrial and technical poisons. Mr. Guthrie confined his remarks to the financial side of the Society's activities, giving a clear and full statement of the various accounts. The discussion which followed was taken part in by Messrs. Meldrum, MacLeod, Nicolson, Cox and Ness, and Mr. Hill replied to the various points raised.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist & Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4."

Report on the February Analytical Exercise

(Continued from the C. & D., March 10, p. 322)

TO CORRESPONDENTS

CUTHBERT.—The precipitate which you regarded as indicating the presence of a chlorate no doubt consisted of silver sulphite. Considerable concentration of nitric acid is required to hold silver sulphite in solution.

DULCE.—Find out what is to be expected as the positive result of the sulphuric acid and salicylic acid test for a nitrate: a precipitate is not to be expected.

NEMO.—The precipitate which you supposed to consist of zinc sulphide was probably only sulphur, liberated by the oxidation of hydrogen sulphide.

NON-NOMEN.—The powder did not contain any oxidis-

ing constituent that could liberate chlorine from hydrochloric acid.

SAGITTA.—While you found lead in Group I, you report it absent from the Group II precipitate—a state of matters which is not possible, for a reason that you should ascertain if you are not already aware of it. In spite of the apparent evidence of the presence of a chlorate, none was present. See also the reply to "Cuthbert."

ORPHEAN.—The black mass which persisted after boiling the hydrogen sulphide precipitate with nitric acid consisted of sulphur enclosing and protecting some unattached sulphides. Such a mass is often obtained at this stage, and is got rid of by the slow oxidation of the sulphur to sulphuric acid by the prolonged action of nitric acid.

R. H.—It is sodium sulphite—not sodium sulphate—that is used to reduce a chlorate to chloride.

D. R. G. M.—You report adding solution of magnesium sulphate to the "original salt"—presumably not to a solution. It is difficult to understand what conceivable information could be obtained from such crude procedure.

FAIRBANK.—The acid fumes evolved when the powder was heated with sulphuric acid consisted of hydrochloric acid mixed with carbon dioxide, and there was no free chlorine. The test which you report as confirming a carbonate (*viz.*, adding magnesium sulphate to a hydrochloric-acid solution of the powder) resulted in your obtaining a precipitate of lead sulphate, and gave no information bearing upon the presence or absence of carbonate or bicarbonate. Since hydrogen sulphide, in acid solution, reduces ferric salts to ferrous, it was futile to test the filtrate from which this reagent had been boiled off, with a view to finding out whether iron had been originally present as ferric or as ferrous salt. Read also the reply to "Cuthbert."

W. P. J.—The failure of silver nitrate to produce a precipitate in a solution to which excess of ammonia has been added does not indicate the absence of arsenite, arsenate, and phosphate, since all the corresponding silver salts are readily dissolved by ammonia.

CYMO ANARFEROL.—If the solution to which you added silver nitrate as a test for arsenite, etc., had been really neutral, a precipitate of silver chloride was certain to be produced, but as you obtained no precipitate, the solution must have been ammoniacal. The supposed nickel reactions may have been due to incompletely precipitated copper, lead, and bismuth.

CAPSACIN.—Read the second sentence of the reply to "Fairbank."

D. J.—The confirmatory test for a chlorate either proved a very unreliable one, or you altogether omitted to apply it.

GREENHORN.—Tasting an unknown substance is a crude and risky procedure which we do not commend: besides, at best, it could only yield vague information.

YTTRIUM.—You report that on adding a solution of mercuric chloride to a solution of the substance, a red precipitate was obtained indicating the presence of a carbonate, but you give no information as to how the solution of the substance was prepared. If it was a solution in hydrochloric acid, mercuric chloride could not produce the effect reported. Fusion of the powder with sodium carbonate in order to effect solution was wholly needless since boiling with dilute hydrochloric acid accomplished this.

E. A. G. S. and BOROCALCITE.—You would benefit by practising upon mixtures, prepared by yourselves, containing the metallic radicals, lead, copper, and bismuth.

PROGRESS OF THE TOURNAMENT

In accordance with the custom of previous years, we now intimate the positions of those competitors who have obtained the highest aggregate marks at the close of the fourth competition of the tournament series. The following thirteen students have obtained 345 marks or over, out of a possible 400:—

Rambler	...	384	Nimbo	...	352
Magnum Opus	...	378	Laxey	...	349
Temk	...	371	Orphean	...	349
Non-Nomen	...	367	Prospero	...	349
Dulce	...	363	Fairbank	...	346
Sagitta	...	361	Chew	...	345
D. R. G. M.	...	355			

Associations' Winter Session

Aberdare.—At a general meeting of the Aberdare Valley Chemists' Association and R.P.U. Branch, on March 6, the following officers were appointed:—*President*, Mr. T. H. Davies; *Treasurer*, Mr. W. L. G. Morris; *Secretary*, Mr. J. Davies.

Aberdeen.—The ninetieth annual meeting of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association was held in Robert Gordon's College, on March 6, Mr. A. Gordon Beattie presiding over a large attendance. The report states:—"The close of the present session sees the completion of our ninetieth year as an Association. Had it not been for the lack of foresight on the part of our predecessors, we might have been celebrating our centenary to-day. In 1828, the Aberdeen Chemico-Pharmaceutical Society was formed and met in Queen Street. Unfortunately we have no record of their activities, and at present we can claim existence only from 1839." The reports of the various committees were given, showing that the Association was in a flourishing condition, the membership being sixty-three. The School of Pharmacy fund now stands at £428, and £80 is at the credit of the Association. The business interests committee reported that all members who held stocks of proprietaries which were recently reduced in price had received credits covering their differences. Dispensing charges had also been considered, and a scheme dealing with these is to be brought forward. The Petrie Trust bursary was awarded to Mr. F. C. Bull. Sympathetic reference was made to the loss the Association had suffered through the death of Mr. A. F. Dugan, a past-president; Mr. David Ross (Paterson & Son); Mr. A. Mackie, Culter; and Mr. Victor Crabbe. Mr. Beattie, on vacating office, thanked the members and officials for the help and encouragement they had given him during his three years. On the call of Mr. Charles Simpson, Mr. Beattie was thanked for the very efficient manner he had carried out his duties. Office bearers for the year were appointed as follows:—*President*, Mr. A. P. Wallace; *Vice-President*, Mr. M. K. Watt; *Treasurer*, Mr. James Farquhar; *Secretary*, Mr. H. M. Dugan, 275, Holburn Street, Aberdeen; *Auditor*, Mr. A. G. Beattie. Mr. Charles Simpson and Mr. W. F. Hay were appointed members of the executive.

Brighton and Hove.—On March 8 the Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy entertained the members of the Brighton Division of the British Medical Association at the annual conjoint meeting of the two bodies. Light refreshments provided opportunity for friendly intercourse, and there was a good attendance. Mr. F. W. Burgess, who presided, welcomed the members of the medical profession prior to introducing the lecturer, Mr. H. B. Mackie, Ph.C., head of the pharmaceutical department of the Brighton Technical College. The subject of the address was *A Revaluation of Some Everyday Medicaments*. Mr. Mackie expressed the hope that the subsequent discussion would furnish matter for the consideration of the Pharmacopœia Revision Committee. Dealing with the principles of emulsification, he referred to the official emulsions, suggesting the advisability of attention to the wishes of prescribers in their ultimate use. On the subject of hydrolysis, mention was made of its occurrence in the aqueous dilution of tr. strophanth., spt. aeth. nit., and glyc. ac. boric. For a like reason the use of syr. glucosi for massing pills of calx sulphurata was inadvisable. The use of colloids in medicine, Mr. Mackie stated, was ancient history. Mist. sennæ co. was an ideal colloid, and the official liquid extracts also came in this category. Colloidal sulphur was easily prepared by adding 1 per cent. of pot. tart. acid. to a solution of pot. sulphurat., thereby avoiding the use of preservative or buffer. In the preparation of ung. hyd. ox. flav. the lecturer strongly advocated fresh precipitation of the oxide and its admixture in a damp condition. Reference was made to the replacement of cascara in the German Pharmacopœia by frangula, and the advantages if a similar course was adopted in the forthcoming B.P. In liq. arsenicalis the elimination of pot. carb. would avoid the risk from precipitation in alkaloidal mixtures. Mr. Mackie suggested that tr. card. co. should be de-

leted or the colouring replaced by an indicator less delicate than cochineal. Oxymel scillæ was another cause of trouble owing to its variation in colour; a slight modification in its preparation would overcome this objection. In the discussion which followed Mr. Mackie's address was the subject of eulogistic comment, and the points raised were subsequently answered by the lecturer. A vote of thanks, proposed by Dr. Donald Hall, was accorded to Mr. Mackie.

Meeting Competition

To get the cream of business nowadays one must do things a little sooner, or a little better, than competitors. This involves planning ahead. I have for some time noticed the variety of oddments crammed on the top of chemists' window enclosures—bed pans, toilet rolls, dummy cartons, in fact anything that will fill up space. A little rearrangement could easily be made in order to "let in" rather than "shut out" the maximum of daylight; and it is wonderful what an asset light is in selling goods.

March brings with it the "spring cleaning," and chemists who make a special display of household cleaning articles will find profitable business result. There is little doubt that many lines which could be purchased from the chemist are obtained elsewhere, merely because the chemist does not realise the need for continually reminding the public of the fact that these goods can be obtained at his pharmacy. This applies particularly to a number of household preparations, originated by chemists, that have drifted more or less into the hands of other traders—floor polishes, furniture creams, disinfectants, hat and fabric dyes, plate powders, cleansing ammonia, benzene, beeswax, to mention a few.

THE CHEMIST'S ADVANTAGE

Some chemists will object to selling the above, I know, but who is better able to give useful help and advice in the selection and use of such goods than the chemist? Women, who are the chemists' best customers and the principal buyers, will greatly appreciate the pharmacy where helpful information on such matters may be readily obtained. Naturally, the high-class dispensing establishment will not handle such lines; but there must be many suburban and country chemists who do, or could, develop considerable business in these commodities. Waterglass will soon be asked for. The varying specific gravities of this product, according to quality, and the consequent unsatisfactory results in use, can be made a selling point for "chemists' quality." A little advice on the best way to prepare the solution and how to guess the quantities of water (not many households have the convenience for measuring gallons) will help in cementing goodwill. Next will come the demand for naphthalene balls, camphor, cedar dust, insect powder and other moth preventives. Suitable suggestions for the use of these may be prepared in advance.

The sale of weed-killers and other horticultural sundries has been almost filched from pharmacy by the florists and seedsmen. Much business can still be done, however, even in towns, by the chemist who takes the trouble to know something about them and to let customers know that he stocks such preparations. One of my apprenticeship jobs some twenty-five years ago was to make furniture cream and bottle it in stone bottles. (I also have a vivid recollection of attempting to fill a leaky bottle with black straw hat dye.) Even to-day I would take more pride in selling a bottle of furniture cream or hat dye of my own manufacture than in handing over the counter a packet of something advertised in the papers as to be obtained from all reputable chemists, grocers, hairdressers and stores.

Now come tonics, blood purifiers, saline drinks, cornures, foot-powders, skin preparations, and so on. A local newspaper can be made use of, and a little bill-posting can be done with advantage in some districts. Photographic chemists will, of course, be cleaning up the dark room and laying in stock ready for Easter. The man who intends to get the business will place his orders now.—HERBERT E. KENDRICK.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42, Cannon Street, E.C.4, March 15

BUSINESS in pharmaceutical chemicals has been moderately active in most products, with the exception, perhaps, of salicylates. The most important change is a reduction in cocaine and cocaine hydrochloride. Chloral hydrate is easier, while salol and citric acid are dearer. Bromides are unchanged and thymol is unsettled at last week's reduction. Interest in crude drugs this week has largely centred on the auction held to-day, when quite moderate supplies offered. It was perhaps just as well, as a dense fog partially interfered with the inspection of the goods on Wednesday. Privately, cardamoms remain very firm and in demand. Dutch caraway seed is dearer for shipment, with a little more inquiry for aromatic seeds generally. Senega is in steady demand, while hydrastis remains firm. Cod-liver oil buyers still hold aloof, although the market continues firm, with prices very irregular. Glycerin was reduced a further £10 per ton towards the close of last week. Among the industrial chemicals business has been somewhat sluggish, with most products unchanged in price. Acetone has further advanced; cream of tartar is very firm; potassium and sodium chlorate have a firmer tendency. In the fixed-oil section business is quiet, and a number of products have moved in buyers' favour. These include coconut, cotton, groundnut, rape and soya oils. Linseed is steady and turpentine is rather dearer on balance. In the essential oil group all orange oils are very firm, and bergamot is cheaper.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Acetone	Cresylic acid	Albumen	Antimony
Caraway seed	Orange oils	Chloral hydrate	Bergamot oil
(Dutch)	Potassium	Coconut oil	Cocaine and
Citric acid	chlorate	Cod-liver oil	cochine
Salol	Sodium	Colocynth	hydrochlor.
Sarsaparilla	chlorate	Cotton oil	Glycerin
Taraxacum		Groundnut oil	Naphthas,
(cont.)		Honey	solvent
Turpentine		Palm oil	Rubber
		Peppercorn oil	Soya oil
		Peppermint (Jp.)	
		Rape oil	
		Shellac	

Cablegram

BERGEN, March 14.—The catch of cod since the opening of the season amounts to 13,900,000, against 21,300,000 at the corresponding period of last year, and the yield of steam-refined non-freezing oil is 12,933 hectolitres, against 26,576 hectolitres at the same period last year. Market is dearer at 185s. per barrel, c.i.f., for finest steam-refined non-freezing oil.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ANTIMONY.—The dullness is accentuated and, as had been anticipated, leading home refiners reduced their quotations for high-grade by £5 per ton and now quote £59 10s. to £60. Other grades range from about £57 to £58. Chinese refined is slow and worth about £44 on the spot for good-sized lots, while orders for shipment can be placed at about £4 under the figure given c.i.f. home ports.

BALSAMS.—*Tolu* is quoted privately at 3s. 6d. for good hard bright. *Canada* balsam is offered at from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

BAYBERRY BARK is very scarce at 1s. per lb. on the spot.

CADMIUM.—There has been a steady business passing chiefly in Australian metal at rates varying from 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb., according to quantity. A fairly large quantity has lately come to hand from Australia.

CARAWAY SEED is dearer at 38s. per cwt. c.i.f. for Dutch for prompt shipment.

CARDAMOMS.—Private market is firm, the sales including Ceylon green at 4s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. See also auction results.

The landings in London during February were 126, and the deliveries 327, leaving a stock of 1,903, against 1,738 last year.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The landings in London during February were nil and the deliveries four tons, leaving a stock of 279 against 344 a year ago.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar continue quiet at 7½d. per lb. on the spot, and for April-May shipment sellers quote 7½d. per lb. c.i.f. delivered weight. The landings during the week ended March 10 were 262, and the deliveries 360, leaving a stock of 12,179 bales, against 8,936 in 1927 and 17,778 in 1926. The landings of Zanzibar during the period January 1 to March 10, 1928, were 5,466 bales, against 5,453 for 1927, and the deliveries 2,784 against 4,120 in 1927.

COCOA BUTTER.—Prime English C.F.R. is 1s. 9d. per lb., and other makes 1s. 8½d. in not less than one ton lots.

COD-LIVER OIL continues firm, but prices are very irregular, some exporters holding for very high rates. It would appear to date that fishing results show a deficiency of 13,643 hectolitres, compared with last year at this period. In view of the uncertain position, buyers on this side are holding off and adopting a hand-to-mouth policy. Quotations for new Lofoten non-freezing steam-refined oil are from 172s. 6d. to 185s. per barrel c.i.f.

BERGEN, March 12.—The catch at Lofoten was rather favourable during the past week. The total output of all the Norwegian cod fisheries, compared with that of the previous years, is as follows:—

	To	Catch of cod, Tons	Yield of steam refined cod liver oil, hectol.	Livers for crude oils, hectol.
March 3, 1928	..	8,803,000	8,489	2,462
" 5, 1927	..	14,100,000	17,127	713
" 6, 1926	..	10,100,000	18,113	2,758
" 7, 1925	..	12,200,000	23,125	4,314
" 8, 1924	..	9,300,000	20,987	3,229

The market was agitated at the commencement of the week with a remarkable advance of the price. Lately the tendency is quiet in consideration of the development of the catch during the last few days.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white *glucose* (corn syrup) is 21s. 9d. per cwt. for March-April delivery, ex store, London, duty paid. Dutch *maize starch powder* (cornflour) is 15s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. American for March-April delivery is also 15s. 6d. per cwt., ex store, London. Pearl starch for March-April shipment is 15s., ex store, London. Dutch *maize starch crystals* is 22s. on the spot, and American for March-April delivery is 20s. ex store, London. Dutch *dextrin* is quoted at 22s. to 25s. per cwt. on the spot as to quality. American canary for March-April delivery is 18s. 10½d. per cwt. White for March-April delivery is 18s. 7½d., ex store, London. Dutch *farina* is unchanged at 16s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot, and 15s. 9d. per cwt. f.o.b.

GLYCERIN.—The British makers have reduced prices a further £10 per ton and now quote chemically pure at £70 per ton in drums, and industrial is now £65 per ton, both in lots of not less than five tons.

HEN YOLK is dull of sale, dried Chinese offering at 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 9½d. per lb., and March-April shipment at 1s. 8½d. per lb. c.i.f. Prime Chinese albumen is 2s. 3½d. per lb. on the spot, and 2s. 3½d. c.i.f. for March-April shipment.

HYDRASTIS remains firm at 17s. 3d. per lb. on the spot, and for shipment 17s. c.i.f. is quoted.

MENTHOL is inactive at 15s. 6d. per lb. on the spot for Kobayashi-Suzuki, and for shipment up to May 15s. c.i.f. is quoted, with buyers at 14s. 10½d. per lb. o.i.f.

MERCURY has continued very erratic and uncertain at rather widely divergent prices between dealers and the regular importers. In some quarters it was reported that a good deal more business was done late last week for small spot lots at prices varying on either side of £21 10s. per bottle less the usual discount. A certain amount of business was placed for the Eastern markets, particulars of which, however, have not transpired.

Since the opening this week the market was generally slow and quotations seem easier, varying from about £20 10s. up to £21 10s., according to quantity. A fair quotation for small lots is about £21 5s. to £21 7s. 6d., although it is understood that orders for good-sized lots might be arranged down to £20 10s. The American market was reported dull, and the New York price, duty-paid, is about \$120.

PIMENTO is firm at 9d. per lb. on the spot, and for March-April shipment sellers quote 79s. per cwt. c.i.f.

RUBBER has again suffered a relapse, having declined a further 1d. per lb. since our last report. It would appear that there is no stability in the market at present, and any report or rumour affects it immediately, which emphasises the generally weak tone. The remarkable feature is that in spite of the fact that in a few weeks the market has dropped over £30 per ton in price, there is practically no spot buying on the part of consumers. Stocks last week were slightly reduced by 58 tons, and the London stock now stands at 61,920 tons, against 61,516 tons at the corresponding period last year. As will be seen, stocks are now below those of last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and March, 11½d.; April/June, 11½d.; July/September, 11½d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Privately Mexican is scarce on the spot, and for shipment 10d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted. Honduras roll is 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. on the spot.

The landings in London during February were 16, and the deliveries 23, leaving a stock of 81, against 206 a year ago.

SEEDS.—There is no change to report. Business remains quiet, although there has been a little more inquiry and prices keep about the same as last. ANISE.—Spanish, 50s.; Levant, 34s.; and Russian, 32s. per cwt. on the spot. CANARY shows no improvement. Mazagan is 14s. 6d. per cwt. spot, and 14s. c.i.f. for forward shipment, and Saffi is 14s. spot. CUMIN.—Maltese is 59s. spot, Morocco 55s. spot, and for forward shipment is 50s. per cwt. c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Morocco remains at 47s. 6d. spot, and Russian at 39s. spot, with 37s. 6d. c.i.f. asked for forward shipment. FENUGREEK.—Morocco remains at 16s. 6d. to 17s. per cwt. on the spot.

HEMP.—Manchurian is 16s. 6d., and Chilian 17s. 6d. LINSEED is quiet; Mazagan is 20s. 6d. spot. MUSTARD.—English is 27s. per cwt. on the spot.

SENEGA remains in steady demand, spot selling at 5s. 6d. per lb.

SHELLAC.—The spot market is slightly easier, usual standard TN orange quality offering at 172s. 6d. per cwt.; fine orange is 220s. to 330s., pure button 220s., and AC Garnet at 220s. To arrive the sales include TN for Feb.-March shipment at 158s., March-April at 155s. to 153s. 6d., and May-June at 147s. 6d. c.i.f. For delivery March has been sold at 163s. to 165s., May at 164s. to 165s., August 155s. to 154s. to 157s. 6d.

TARAXACUM.—Continental is rather dearer at 60s. to 65s. per cwt. c.i.f.

TONKA BEANS.—Privately frosted Para are quoted at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., and Angostura at from 4s. to 4s. 3d.

Essential Oils

THERE is no improvement in business, although it is expected that some orders should come along before the end of the month. The orange oils are still firmer, and Bourbon geranium seems to have reached a steady figure, while bergamot is slightly lower. Patchouli and Japanese dementholised peppermint are somewhat easier.

The following are the quantities and values of natural essential oils (other than turpentine) imported into and re-exported from Great Britain during February, 1928, compared with the same months in 1926 and 1927, also for the two months ending February in the respective years:—

		1926	1927	1928
Feb. imports (other than turpentine)	lb.	388,159	287,231	362,531
	.. value	£141,657	£104,986	£86,949
Jan.-Feb. imports	do. lb.	830,343	567,904	708,576
	value	£283,193	£179,538	£179,272
Feb. re-exports	do. lb.	58,114	47,042	78,006
	value	£18,667	£13,019	£21,528
Jan.-Feb. re-exports	do. lb.	179,493	102,128	134,841
	value	£56,400	£41,737	£45,467

ANISE (STAR).—Red Ship is unchanged at 2s. 5d. on the spot and 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f.

BERGAMOT has gone still lower in some directions and is quoted at from 22s. to 22s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. The spot prices range from 22s. 6d. to 23s. per lb. for good quality 37 to 38 per cent. l.a.

CASSIA.—The position is unchanged although the genuine has been sold at 7s. 3d. per lb. on the spot. It is stated that the adulterated oil has been sold at 6s. 9d. per lb. on the spot, but this has not been substantiated. The forward price is still 5s. 6d. c.i.f. without guarantee, but no interest is shown.

CEDARWOOD is unchanged at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. The spot price is 1s. 2½d. in drums and 1s. 4½d. in cases.

CITRONELLA.—Java is quoted at 1s. 7d. on the spot while Ceylon is very scarce and quoted at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Ceylon is 1s. 5½d. per lb. c.i.f. and Java about 1s. 7d. Considering the fact that Ceylon only contains 59 to 60 per cent. geraniol, it appears to be poorer value than Java, and buyers seem to have a better bargain in the latter oil which contains 80 per cent. geraniol.

GERANIUM.—A cyclone is said to have visited Bourbon, but the price is unchanged though firm at 14s. spot and 13s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Algerian is also firm at 12s. per lb. spot, and 11s. 6d. c.i.f.

GINGERGRASS is steady at 8s. 3d. per lb. on the spot, and is quoted at 7s. 9d. c.i.f.

LEMON.—Sicilian is steady at 8s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, though in some directions it is as high as 9s. The forward price has advanced slightly to 8s. 5d. per lb., and as it is reported that the Californian crop is scarce, holders are inclined to limit sales. No definite figures of the shortage appear to be known.

PALERMO, March 4.—The market has moved within narrow limits, since our last report, as there are speculative interests in both directions which practically counterbalance each other. Actual consumers do not seem to buy with any energy, while in consequence of the high prices which have ruled for fresh lemons throughout the pressing season, producers continue to remain very reserved. Local requirements have created a firmer tone in the market which continues to be good.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is very steady at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and 3s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f.

LIME.—West Indian is quoted at 26s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

MANDARIN stands at 22s. to 22s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and 22s. c.i.f.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is very firm on the spot at from 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. per lb. and is quoted at 11s. c.i.f. The Californian position is now reported to be one of extreme shortage. The production of oil is said to be only 10 per cent. of the average and this is expected to be consumed in the States, so leaving none for the European market. The price is given as 9s. 6d. per lb. Jamaica is also very firm and scarce on the spot at 9s. 6d. per lb.

PALMAROSA.—East Indian is steady at 11s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and 11s. c.i.f. In some directions the shortage on the spot continues.

PATCHOULI.—Singapore is still easier on the spot at 27s. 6d., while the forward position is unchanged at 26s. c.i.f. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil is inactive at 14s. 3d. on the spot and 13s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. Japanese dementholised is a little easier over the week at 6s. 1d. to 6s. 2d. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki. The forward position is given as 5s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. for April-June shipment. H.G.H. is 21s. per lb. on the spot.

SASSAFRAS.—The genuine American is steady at about 3s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

SPEARMINT.—The spot scarcity continues and the price is firm at 20s. to 20s. 6d. per lb. For forward delivery 18s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

SPIKE.—The position on the spot is unchanged at 3s. 3d. per lb. for good quality Spanish, but it is reported that at the source a 10 to 15 per cent. increase has taken place. The stocks held being in different hands, has so far obviated an advance on the spot.

WORMSEED (CHENOPodium) is unchanged at 14s. 6d. on the spot and 14s. per lb. c.i.f.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period March 7 to March 13 (inclusive):—Anise (Ch.) 15 cs.; bergamot (It.) 11 cs., (Fr.) 3 cs.; camphor (Jp.), 11 dm.; cananga (Fr.) 1 dm., (Jv.) 1 dm.; citronella (Jv.), 4 dm.; clove (Ger.), 1 cs.; geranium (Reun.) 3 cs., (Fr.) 2 cs. 4 dm., (Alg.) 4 cs.; juniper berry (Ger.), 2 cs.; laburnum (Fr.), 2 cs.; lemon (It.) 41 cs., (U.S.) 35 cs. 1 dm.; lemongrass (Jv.), 3 dm.; mandarin (It.), 1 cs.; orange (It.) 114 cs., (B.W.I.) 15 cs., (Sp.) 2 dm.; patchouli (Sts.), 3 cs.; peppermint (U.S.) 16 cs., (Jp.) 135 cs.; rosewood (Fr.) 4 cs., (Braz.) 5 dm.; sandalwood (Aust.), 36 cs.; spearmint (U.S.), 4 cs.; vetiver (Jv.), 1 dm.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

BUSINESS has been moderately good in most products, except, perhaps, in salicylates. One or two price changes are recorded this week, the most important being a further big cut in prices for cocaine and cocaine hydrochloride. Salol and citric acid are dearer.

ACETANILIDE continues steady but dull: B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

AMIDOPYRIN is steady, but there is not much business: dealers quote at about 8s. 1d. to 8s. 2d. per lb.

ASPIRIN is unchanged at about 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., as to grade and quantity; business has been normal.

BARBITONE is slow of sale at 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is bright, with prices well maintained; ex works, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., for quantities; small parcels, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL is unchanged at 3s. per lb. for five-kilo parcels.

BROMIDES are unchanged; market is steady but still subdued: dealers, ammonium, 1s. 11½d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 7½d.; granular, 1s. 7d.; sodium, B.P., from 1s. 10½d. per lb., for quantities, in cases, ex store. British makers' list prices are unchanged: ammonium, from 2s. 1d.; potassium, B.P., 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 11½d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE meets with a fair volume of business: quantities from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; small parcels, 1s. 2½d.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—The general prices continue from 3s. 3d. per lb. upwards, but there are isolated offers of quantities at 1d. per lb. less for duty-paid crystals.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals) shows an advance this week, with nothing on spot available under at least 1s. 11d., and most holders now asking 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent.; shipment prices from the Continent for May and June are fully up to these levels.

COCAINE.—The following reductions in prices of cocaine hydrochloride and cocaine pure alkaloid have taken place: hydrochloride, 25 oz., 13s. 10d.; 16 oz., 14s. 6d.; small lots, 15s. 3d. per oz. Pure alkaloid, 25 oz., 15s. 3d.; 16 oz., 15s. 11d.; small lots, 16s. 7d. per oz. Two and a-half per cent. discount for minimum orders of 100 oz. Export prices continue unchanged.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) remains dull, with dealers quoting from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE continues to be offered on spot by dealers at about 5s. 10d. to 6s. per lb.; market quiet.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is at 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—The demand continues fair at from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., for quantities of small crystals and powder; free-running crystals about one penny more.

HYDROQUINONE is steady and a fair business is reported: quoted from 5s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per lb., according to quantity.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) is unchanged at about 2s. 8½d. per lb. for quantities in carboys, but there are signs that the market is being cut in some quarters.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) continues to be offered from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity; market dull.

METHYL SULPHONAL remains quiet, with some offers at 9s., which are below the general level of 9s. 3d. and upwards.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) is quoted from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. for quantities in kegs.

PARALDEHYDE is steady but slow of sale: quoted from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., for quantities in carboys; in bottles, 1s. 3d.

PHENACETIN is unchanged but fairly active, with a moderate-sized business: quoted from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

PHENAZONE.—Most holders on spot continue to ask about 3s. 11d. per lb., while isolated offers are at 3s. 10d. for quantities.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is steady, with fair business moving: quoted from 5s. 11d. to 6s. 1½d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) remains quiet and unchanged at 5d. per lb. for quantities in drums; small parcels, 5½d. ex store.

RESORCIN is unchanged from 3s. per lb., with occasional business moving.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) remains very quiet, with offers of large quantities at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

SALOL shows an advance, with prices up to 2s. 4½d. per lb. for cwt. lots; smaller quantities, from 2s. 5d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) continues fairly active at full rates: quoted at 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7¾d. per lb. for quantities of powder.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is dull: spot offers are at about 7s. 10d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Conditions are unchanged and market is quiet: crystals, from 1s. 8d.; powder, from 1s. 7d. per lb., for quantities in cases.

SULPHONAL is not meeting with much business: some offers are at 6s. 6d. and others at 6s. 9d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *leviss* is steady, with quantities in kegs at 2s. 10d. per lb.; small parcels, 3s., ex store.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) is holding well, although there is not much business of any size moving: spot quoted from 1s. 4½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for foreign.

TERPIN HYDRATE continues to be offered in quantities from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

THYMOL.—The position is uncertain; already a material reduction in price for synthetic has taken place, but the market is still inclined to be unsteady: quoted to-day at about 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb.

VANILLIN continues to be quoted at from 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. per lb. for 100 per cent. from cloves.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, March 14.

ACETONE shows a further advance on a firm market; most other products are unchanged, with the market generally steady. Business has been rather sluggish in some products, while others have met with the usual demand in small lots.

ACETIC ACID meets with a fair volume of business: 80 per cent. technical, £36 15s.; 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, ex store.

ACETONE shows a further advance, with prices now firm at £64 to £67 per ton for B.G.S., in drums, ex store; market firm and active.

ALUM is fairly steady with a moderate business: spot, lump, £8 5s. to £8 7s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly cheaper forward in quantities.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) continues very competitive: on spot, about 9d. to 11d. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid; slightly less for contracts.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is bright at £22 per ton for grey galvanising, in casks, ex store; slightly cheaper for contracts.

ARSENIC.—There has been a little more business in white Cornish 99 per cent., with sellers asking £17 5s. f.o.r. mines; Mexican high-grade is £17 5s. to £17 7s. 6d. c.i.f. Liverpool.

COPPER SULPHATE is very steady, with a moderate export business at from about £26 5s. to £26 15s., according to quantity, for casks, less 5 per cent., f.o.b. Home price is £27 to £27 5s.

CREAM OF TARTAR is very steady with a moderate business: 99 to 100 per cent. foreign powder is quoted about 99s. 6d. to 100s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent.

FORMALDEHYDE has met with a little more business at about £37 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

FORMIC ACID continues firm at fully £46 to £46 10s. per ton for 85 per cent., in carboys, ex store.

GLAUBER'S SALT is unchanged, with spot commercial quality in single bags quoted at about £3 12s. 6d. per ton, ex store; slightly cheaper for quantities to come forward.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL has been quiet and competition is very keen: spot quoted at about 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d. per gallon, in drums; slightly less forward in quantities.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Lead acetate is unchanged, with a fair business: brown, £40 10s.; white, £42 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; red lead, imported, about £30 per ton, c.i.f. London; steady. White lead, dry, £33; ground in oil, £35 per ton, c.i.f. London.

LITHOPONE is fairly active, with 30 per cent. Continental red seal quoted at £20 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

OXALIC ACID continues in fair request at about £29 17s. 6d. to £30 per ton, ex wharf; small spot parcels, 3½d. to 4d. per lb. ex store.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—Convention prices are unchanged; business rather poor: spot, less than one ton, £36 15s.; one to five tons, £33 5s.; five to fifteen tons, £32 15s. per ton, in drums, ex store; c.i.f. prices 30s. per ton less in all cases.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is quiet: 90 to 92 per cent., £25; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is firmer and quantities to come forward are offered at about 3d. per lb., ex wharf; small spot parcels, from 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., ex store.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Commercial quality is steady but still in poor demand: quoted at from 4½d. to 5d. per lb., in drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE is moving in fair quantities: yellow, 6½d. per lb. for quantities, in casks, ex store; small parcels, 7d. per lb.

SAL AMMONIAC is well maintained on a fairly busy market: dog-tooth crystals, £28 10s.; medium, £27 10s.; fine white crystals, £18 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

SALTCAKE is very unsteady: home trade quoted from £2 17s. 6d. per ton, in bulk quantities, delivered.

SODIUM ACETATE is firm, with spot supplies still very scarce: dealers quote fully £21 per ton, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM CHLORATE is selling at the better prices of about 2½d. to 3d. per lb. for quantities to come forward; small spot parcels, 3¼d. per lb., ex store.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is steady and there is fair business moving, dealers quoting photographic pea crystals in one-cwt. kegs at £15 and commercial lump at £9 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; British makers' price for pure crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE is still quiet: 95 per cent., £11 5s.; 96 per cent. refined, £11 12s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE is steady: 100 per cent. basis, £19 7s. 6d. per ton and 20s. per cwt., docks, London.

SODIUM PRUSSATE is maintained at dealers' price of 4½d. per lb. for large quantities, in casks, ex store; small parcels, 4¾d. to 5d. per lb.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is quoted at £9 10s. for 60 to 62 per cent. solid and £10 10s. per ton for solid, ex wharf; market dull.

SULPHUR is steady: crude ranges from £5 12s. 6d. to £5 17s. 6d.; Sicilian flowers, £13 7s. 6d., refined ground £12, and roll £10 15s., all c.i.f. to arrive.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Conditions in this section continue fairly steady, although business is of small account. Pitch is unchanged, with the season ending. ANILINE OIL continues to be quoted at about 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT is unchanged at 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETANAPHTHOL is well maintained at 10d. per lb., in quantities, carriage paid. CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS continue active, and present prices are well maintained. CREOSOTE OIL is steady but quiet: ex works, 7½d.; f.o.b., 8¾d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. CRESYLIC ACID.—Rather higher prices are now in operation, 95 to 97 per cent. being 2s. 9d. per gallon, and 97 to 99 per cent. 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per gallon. These prices are naked at works. NAPHTHALENE is easy at about £17 per ton for imported flakes and balls, in cases, ex wharf. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL meets with a fair business: spot parcels, £45 per ton, in drums, ex store; cheaper for quantities to come forward. PYRIDINE is nominal at about 6s. per gallon, f.o.b. TOLUOL is in fair demand: commercial 90's, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; pure, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon, at works. XYLOL remains slow of sale: commercial, about 1s. 5d.; pure, about 1s. 9d. per gallon, at works. PITCH remains quiet, with the quotation unchanged at from 57s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast. The season is now drawing to a close.

Fixed Oils, etc.

A NUMBER of products are lower, with business quiet. Coconut, cotton, groundnut, rape and soya oils are easier. Linseed oil is steady but quiet, and American turpentine is steady to firm at level rates on the week. ACID OILS are well maintained, but business is dull: coconut and/or palm kernel, 36s. 9d.; groundnut, 31s.; soya, 27s. 9d. spot. CASTOR is unchanged and dull: pharmaceutical, 51s.; first pressings, 46s.; second pressings, 43s. per cwt., in barrels on the spot in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT has been dull and easier: deodorised, spot, 47s.; Ceylon, 41s. 6d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 52s. c.i.f. COTTON.—Business has been slow, and values for better grades are easier: deodorised, 44s.; common edible, 43s.; soapmaking, 39s. 6d.; crude, 38s. spot. GROUNDNUT is easier and dull: deodorised, 47s.; crude Oriental, 42s. 6d. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL continues dull and unchanged: deodorised, 45s.; crude, 40s. spot. PALM has been quiet; values for the various grades show some alteration: Lagos, 33s. 6d.; softs, 33s. 6d.; mediums, 33s. 7½d.; hards, 33s. 4½d.; bleached, 36s. 3d. spot. RAPE is quiet and slightly easier: refined, 46s.; crude, 44s. 9d. spot. SOYA is much easier and still dull: deodorised, 33s.; crude, 35s. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—On the week values for all positions show very little change, with the market remaining dull but steady. On spot, 28s. 6d.; March, 27s. 4½d.; March-April, 27s. 6d.; May-August, 28s. 9d.; September-December, 29s. 6d. Boiled oil, on spot, 32s. Hull, on spot, 28s. 6d.; March-April, 28s. 7½d.; May-August, 29s.; September-December, 29s. 6d. TURPENTINE.—The market was fairly steady in sympathy with America, where it was reported that the Savannah stocks were revised and amounted to 7,000 barrels less than had been estimated. London deliveries for last month were good at 2,256 barrels, making a total of 19,446 barrels since January 1. Stocks were reduced to 49,537 barrels, which is slightly less than at this time last year. The London spot price closes at 40s. 6d. per cwt.; March-April 40s. 9d.; May-June, 41s.; July-December, 41s. 6d. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels on spot is dull at about 75s. per cwt.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Solvent naphthas are cheaper on a slow market. Lubricating oils are unchanged, and remain quiet on spot. Other products are about unchanged on the week.

London Drug Auctions

Commercial Sale Rooms,
Mincing Lane, E.C.3,
March 15.

QUITE moderate supplies were offered at the second auction of the year, there being a notable absence of Sumatra benzoin (in quantity). The demand generally showed a slight improvement on that of the previous auction, but it was still below normal. Cardamoms were the feature, meeting with a fair demand at full prices, especially for the better grades. Buchu realised steady rates, and reboiled dragon's blood was firmly held. Gamboge and myrrh are still scarce; colocynth apple was cheaper. Matto Grosso ipecacuanha was neglected, although holders are apparently firm at previous prices; a few bales of East Indian, which has been absent from the auction for many months, sold at full rates. New crop orange peel was practically all bought in. Rhubarb has arrived more freely, but there was no decided change in price to-day; low prices were accepted for common Alexandrian senna leaf without reserve. Grey Jamaica sarsaparilla was 1d. per lb. higher than the previous auction, but about 2d. cheaper than the prices paid privately. Beeswax was neglected. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold, the asterisk denoting private sales:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite root (Jp.)	42 ..	0	Honey (cont.)—		
Aloes			San Domingo	131 ..	0
Cane	55 ..	15	St. Lucia	9 ..	0
Zanzibar	14 ..	0	Siberian	140 ..	38
Ammoniacum (cs.)	17 ..	1	West Indian	17 ..	0
Anatto seed	28 ..	0	Ipecacuanha—		
Areca	101 ..	0	Cartagena	1 ..	0
Asafetida (bxs.)	20 ..	0	East Indian	4 ..	4
Balsam tolu	9 ..	0	Matto Grosso	15 ..	0
Bay oil	9 ..	0	Minas	1 ..	0
Benzoin—			Irish moss	4 ..	0
Palembang	5 ..	0	Jalap (V.C.)	13 ..	0
Siam	2 ..	0	Kamala	10 ..	0
Sumatra	58 ..	0	Kino (Afr.)	8 ..	0
Buchu	36 ..	6	Kola	1 ..	1
Cannab. Indica—			Liquorice root	96 ..	0
African	15 ..	0	Lobelia herb	11 ..	0
Bombay	2 ..	0	Musk seed	3 ..	0
Cardamoms	185 ..	50	Myrrh	6 ..	0
Cascara sag.	186 ..	0	Nux vomica	246 ..	0
Cascarilla	7 ..	2	Olibanum	32 ..	0
Cashew nuts	56 ..	0	Orange peel	85 ..	0
Cassia fistula	131 ..	50*	Palmarosa oil (pots)	2 ..	0
Castorum (keg)	1 ..	1*	Patchouli leaves	32 ..	0
Chamomiles	3 ..	0	Pistachio nuts	20 ..	0
Chaulmoogra oil (cs.)	4 ..	0	Quillaia	73 ..	0
Chiretta	16 ..	0	Rhapontica root	44 ..	17
Cinchona	15 ..	0	Rhubarb (Ch.)	125 ..	5
Civet (hrns.)	4 ..	0	Sandarac	26 ..	0
Cochineal	4 ..	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Cocillana bark	27 ..	0	Grey Jamaica	10 ..	10
Colocynth and pulp	34 ..	1	Honduras	14 ..	0
Copaiba (cs.)	7 ..	0	Mexican	4 ..	0
Cubebs	22 ..	0	Native Jam.	12 ..	1
Cuscuta	10 ..	0	Senna and pods—		
Cuttle fish bone	66 ..	14	Alex.	162 ..	39
Digitalis leaves	9 ..	0	Tinnevely	488 ..	14
Dragon's blood	79 ..	1*	Sesame seed	11 ..	0
Eleni	40 ..	0	Stavesacre	14 ..	0
Ergot	7 ..	0	Stramonium seed	4 ..	0
Eucalyptus oil (cs.)	20 ..	0	Strophanthus	4 ..	0
Eunhorbia pil.	13 ..	5	Sumbul root	2 ..	0
Galbanum	3 ..	0	Tamarinds (Madras)	19 ..	19*
Galls—			Taraxacum (Eng.)	15 ..	0
China	62 ..	0	Tonka Beans	26 ..	0
Persian	18 ..	0	Tragacanth	1 ..	1
Gamboge	5 ..	0	Turneric	50 ..	0
Gingergrass oil (pots)	2 ..	0	Valerian root	11 ..	0
Guaicum	17 ..	1	Wax (bees)—		
Gum acacia	131 ..	10	Abyssinian	60 ..	0
Gurg'n oil (cs.)	11 ..	0	Chilian	81 ..	0
Henna leaves	61 ..	0	East African	103 ..	0
Honey—			East Indian	34 ..	0
Brazilian	50 ..	0	Jamaica	5 ..	0
Calif.	20 ..	0	Madagascar	20 ..	0
Guatemala	50 ..	0	Morocco	5 ..	0
Haiti	14 ..	9	Rangoon	21 ..	0
Jamaica	807 ..	57	West Indian	1 ..	0
			Wax, Carnauba	24 ..	0

Next Drug Auction—May 17.

ALOES.—Cape was in fair supply, the offering comprising 42 packages, of which 15 sold, including fair to good seconds, at from 36s. to 37s. per cwt.; firsts were bought in at 42s. per cwt.

ARECA is plentiful supply, the offerings including 52 bags good sound Ceylon, which were limited at 37s. 6d.; also 43 bags medium to extra bold bright sound Ceylon, for which 32s. 6d. per cwt. was asked.

BENZONIN.—Sumatra was in small supply, only 58 cases being offered. Good fair almondy seconds were limited

at £8 per cwt., fair seconds at £7 10s., and thirds at £5 per cwt. Of Palembang, five cases fair seconds offered and bought in at 90s. Of Siam, a single case of slightly blocky brown siftings was bought in at £9 per cwt.

The landings in London during February were 50 and the deliveries 181, leaving a stock of 564, against 632 last year.

BUCHU was steady. A single bale of good green round, slightly stalky, new crop sold at 1s. 5d. per lb., and for a bale of slightly stalky bronzy round 1s. was paid. Three bales of bronzy ovals, slightly stalky, sold at 1s. 1d. per lb., subject to seller's approval.

CARDAMOMS met with a fair demand at full rates, particularly for the better grades, the following prices being paid:—Extra bold pale Indian, 7s. 9d.; bold pale part specky, 6s.; bold pale splits, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d.; bold and medium splits, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d.; bold brownish, 4s. 8d.; small brown and splits, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.; Ceylon-Mysore, extra bold palish long, 6s. 1d.; brown and split, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.; Mangalore, medium pale round, 7s. 6d.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—A lot of 76 bags offered, part comprising 1922 peel, for which 65s. per cwt. was the price, and for 150 bags, 1927 peel, the asking price was 55s. per cwt.

CASCARILLA.—A lot of seven bags *via* New York, comprising mostly thin stringy, offered, of which two sold at 3s. 9d. per lb. Sound siftings were held at 1s. 10d. per lb.

CASHEW NUTS.—The offerings included 20 cases blanched, for which 100s. per cwt. was the buying-in price. A further lot of 15 cases blanched halves offered at 95s., and 14 cases blanched chips at 80s. per cwt.

CASSIA FISTULA was in plentiful supply. The offerings comprised 50 baskets good sound Java pod, which had been sold privately; several other lots were limited at from 26s. to 28s. per cwt. for part wormy and ratley to sound.

CHAMOMILES.—For dull brownish Belgian old crop (three bales), 85s. per cwt. was asked.

CHIRETTA.—Ten bags fair Indian were bought in at 6d. per lb. gross for net.

CINCHONA.—For six bales small *Succirubra* chips (q.s. 2.46 per cent.; total alkaloids 7.59 per cent.) 9d. per lb. was asked.

COCHINEAL.—Three bags black reconditioned ex the recent flood, were bought in at 3s. per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—A lot of 17 bales good slightly yellowish pulped from Port Sudan was limited at 1s. 10d. per lb. Of apple, 17 cases Syrian offered and bought in at 1s. per lb. for medium to bold pale whole; for ordinary small to medium broken apple 9d. per lb. was paid for two cases.

CUS CUS.—A lot of ten bales fair East Indian was limited in at 35s. per cwt.

CUTTLE FISH BONE.—A lot of 14 cases common small East Indian sorts sold at from 1½d. to 2d. per lb. Twelve cases also offered, and 1s. 7d. per lb. was refused for six cases of medium to bold good pale selected whole bone, 1s. 9d. being wanted.

DRAGON'S BLOOD was in good supply. Two cases of good bright Singapore reboiled saucer shape were firmly held at £28 per cwt., at which private sales have been made. A single case of reboiled had been sold privately, and £25 to £26 per cwt. was asked for further lots, with pickings at £17 to £18. Dull slab was held at £13 to £15, and good *reed* at £12 10s. per cwt.

The landings in London during February were seven and the deliveries 16, leaving a stock of 152, against 182 a year ago.

ELEMI.—A parcel of 40 cases offered, part including good pale soft Manila, for which 85s. per cwt. was wanted; other grades were obtainable at from 55s. to 75s. per cwt.

ERGOT.—For seven bags fair sound Russian, 3s. 1d. per lb. was wanted.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.—Ten cases, B.P., analysing 71 to 72 per cent. cineol, were limited at 1s. 11d. per lb.

GALLS.—Of Chinese mixed, plum shape, 62 bags offered and bought in at 58s. per cwt., and of Persian blue 18 bags were catalogued and bought in at 65s.

GAMBOGE was in small supply. Three cases fair Siam pipe, rather blocky and slightly mixed fracture, were limited at £22 per cent.

The landings in London during February were six and the deliveries four, leaving a stock of eleven, against one a year ago.

GUAIACUM.—A lot of 17 packages offered, part comprising fair glassy block, for which 1s. 8d. per lb. was wanted; other qualities ranged from 5d. to 1s. 5d.

GURJUN BALSAM.—For eleven cases from Bangkok 10d. per lb. was wanted.

HENNA LEAVES.—For 34 bales fair Egyptian, 45s. per cwt. was wanted.

HONEY.—The demand was poor except "at a price," which is a continuation of the buying probably for the Continent. The prices, if anything, were a shade easier; of Jamaica, 89 had been sold privately; six barrels fermented Jamaica sold at 26s. to 26s. 6d. per cwt.; five barrels pale set went at 36s., and one cream set at 33s. The only other lot to sell was 38 barrels of Eastern Siberian, which sold cheaply at 31s. per cwt., for light amber set to setting, part sugary. A bid of 24s. was refused for about 14 tons of Eastern Siberian of mixed quality, the limit being 27s. per cwt. One of the brokers announced that the Jamaica crop was late, and no advice of any on the way, while no offers of new had yet been received.

IPECACUANHA.—The only public sale to-day was four bales East Indian, which brought the full rates of 13s. 10d. to 13s. 11d. per lb. for fair leanish, and 13s. 8d. per lb. for siftings; 13 bales Matto Grosso were bought in at 15s., the limit being 14s. 6d.; a bid of 14s. 3d. was refused for a fair, the bulk of the offerings being on the lean side. A bag of Cartagena was bought in at 14s. 6d. per lb.

IRISH MOSS.—Four bales of bleached were retired at 50s. per cwt. gross for net.

JALAP.—A parcel of 13 bales of small sound Vera Cruz, analysing 8.6 per cent. resin, was bought in at 10d. per lb.

KOLA.—A single bag of dull whole and halves from St. Lucia, all that offered, sold at 3d. per lb.

MYRRH is still scarce, only six bags being offered and bought in at £7 10s. per cwt. for inferior dark heavy and partly blocky sorts.

The landings in London during February were *nil* and the deliveries *nil*, leaving a stock of 17, against seven a year ago.

NUX VOMICA.—A lot of 120 pockets fair small to medium Madras was offered and held at 12s. per cwt., and for a further 126 bags from 15s. to 15s. 3d. was wanted.

ORANGE PEEL.—The offerings comprised 24 cases new crop thin cut strip direct from Tripoli, which were bought in at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. as to quality.

QUILLAI.—A lot of 73 bales extra bold pale clean offered and retired at 46s. per cwt.

RHAPONTICA.—A parcel of 17 bags Indian sold without reserve at 4d. per lb.; of Chinese, 26 bags were offered and bought in at 8½d. to 9d. per lb.

RHUBARB has arrived more freely and is now plentiful. A single case of medium round orange-coated Shensi with seven-eighths good pinky fracture sold at 3s. 8d. per lb.; two cases medium to bold flat, High-dried, with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, sold at 2s. 4½d.; and two cases of medium to bold round rough High-dried, with two-thirds greyish pinky and one-third dark fracture, went at 1s. 10d. per lb.

The landings in London during February were 102 and the deliveries 12, leaving a stock of 309, against 117 a year ago.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica was in small supply, ten bales being offered and sold at 1s. 10d. per lb., being 1d. per lb. higher than the previous sale, but 2d. cheaper than price paid privately in the interim. Ten bales Native Jamaica were not landed in time, and one bale fair red sold at 1s. 8d. per lb.

SENNA met with a retail demand, 14 bales Tinnevely No. 3 selling at from 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb., and third-class sea-damaged at 1¾d.; pods were held at from 3¼d. to 3½d. The offerings comprised 41 cases Alexandrian pods, which were limited at from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. as to quality. Five bales fair Alexandrian three-quarter leaf were limited at 6½d. per lb., and a lot of 23 bales Alexandrian ordinary broken leaf of poor colour sold without reserve at from 2¾d. to 3d. per lb., being cheap.

The landings in London during February were 111 and the deliveries 348, leaving a stock of 1,830, against 1,336 a year ago.

STAVESACRE SEED.—Four bags were bought in at 65s. per cwt. A further five bags were offered and bought in at 55s. per cwt.

VALERIAN ROOT.—For a lot of 11 bags fair Indian, 40s. per cwt. was wanted.

Malayan Dragon's Blood

In the course of a lecture on Malayan varnish resins given before the Royal Society of Arts recently, Mr. T. Hedley Barry said that a small amount of dragon's blood was produced in Malaya, and it appeared to be much purer than that usually shipped *via* Singapore, and which came from various parts of the Dutch East Indies. Samples of the Malayan resin obtained from Larut were purified at the laboratory, and a product completely soluble in alcohol obtained. Samples of this were sent to England, but curiously inconsistent reports as to the permanence of its colour were obtained, for whereas one manufacturer had claimed that it was not sufficiently permanent, another had reported very highly of it in this respect.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Changes in Retail Stocks

SIR,—I think that the changes in stocks in the pharmacy are due to more effective opponents than fashion. With reference to the sale of the small-tooth comb and nit ointment, I used to have a steady and regular sale for a lotion of my own packing at one time, but of late years it has dwindled away to practically nothing; and from the remarks of customers I can only attribute it to the great hold that the clinics and "welfares" are getting on our former customers. It is possible that the inspection of school children may have a good deal to do with the spread of personal hygiene, but this does not refer to other articles which the chemist used to turn over in considerable quantities. Among these may be mentioned feeding-bottles, infants' foods, and similar things, all of which used to contribute a considerable quota to the chemist's regular trade but which have now become, or are becoming, minor items on the stock-sheets. Disinfectants also have largely gone the same way, and one could make a list of things which thirty years ago formed a staple part of our trade and which today are negligible. Against this the younger generation, especially those of the female sex, have adopted intensive forms of beauty culture and require facial cosmetics, depilatories, and other things now in common use. Nearly every girl manicures and possibly also varnishes her nails, and purchases the necessary requisites, so that what we have lost on the one side we have gained on the other—even if the supply of these goods is not exactly a professional occupation. Of course, it is possible that if we live long enough we shall see state beauty clinics established.—Faithfully yours,

COSMETIQUE (27/2).

Proposed Amalgamation in Northern Ireland

SIR,—In your issue of March 10 reference was made in your correspondence columns by Mr. J. Adams, hon. secretary, North Irish Pharmacists' Association, to a sentence alleged to have been made by me in the report of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society's annual meeting held the previous week, which read as follows: "He could not discover why the North Irish Pharmacists were so keen to amalgamate now." This is entirely erroneous—a mistake in reporting. The president and committee of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society were anxious to have the opinion of the general body of members, and as a committee member I purposely took no active part in the proceedings. Being also a member of the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association's committee, I am aware of all the facts connected with this proposal, and know that this Association was the first to suggest amalgamation, and that it was only considered by both the Chemists' and Druggists' Society and the North Irish Pharmacists' Association on receipt of a letter from the above. Under these circumstances it would have been utter foolishness for me to make such a statement, and I believe that no responsible member of any of the three societies concerned would have done so at this juncture.—Yours truly,

Belfast.

CHAS. ABERNETHY, PH.C.

Engaging an Assistant

SIR,—“Employer” (*C. & D.*, March 3, p. 278) writes of the present day when he tells us that to each of his advertisements for an assistant he receives some thirty replies or so, but it was not always thus; in pre-war days, and especially about the time the first Insurance Act came into force, there were more positions open than qualified men to fill them, and I do not think he would have been so critical of their applications in those days. I admit that many of the letters brand their writers as impossible from the start, and the waste-paper basket is the only place for these epistles; but a

man may be very chary about stating a salary, as he may not wish to overstate the figure if he is really in need of work. Besides, in pharmacy there is a fairly settled average scale of what a man may expect to get and what is paid, and it should not be more than a small difference either way. Naturally every man, whether he pays out or is paid, wants to get as much value as he can, and a certain amount of bargaining is necessary. But there are exceptions, and although the days of my assistantship are somewhat remote, I can remember instances which now amuse me to recall. On one occasion I started out with four or five addresses in my pocket, and my first call was at a departmental store; here I was offered 30s. a week with dinner and tea in the mess-room and a problematical commission on certain lines. The next place was a high-class West End business, and here I was offered £2 weekly outdoors with several late nights a week and all day on alternate Sundays; on pointing out that I had been as well off as an unqualified junior, I was informed that men were glad to get there for the name and experience, to which I was obliged to reply that I was not buying experience. (I may add that two days later I received a letter asking me to commence the following week, but by then I had accepted a more lucrative post.) Another berth I had offered to me about this time was on the Continent, and reckoning out the cost of the return fare, which I should have had to pay myself after a six-months' engagement, it left me exactly 27s. a week to live on. Another place I was in had very hard regulations about punctuality in the morning, but at night the hour of leaving was movable—any time between 8 and 11 p.m., and generally nearer the latter time. So if “Employer” can write in criticism of assistants, I am sure that many assistants could write equally well about the vagaries of employers.—Faithfully yours,

SO LATE (12/3).

Reciprocity in Ireland

SIR,—The very reason “Spero” gives against reciprocity (*C. & D.*, March 10, p. 330) is the most powerful argument for it, viz., we want reciprocity because we cannot absorb all those we have. An outlet to Great Britain is absolutely necessary, and why should the pharmacist not be able to practise where he likes, as the doctor can?—Yours, etc.,

BELFAST (12/3).

Dispensing Pitfalls

SIR,—I also am inclined to think that chemists should be familiar with the pitfalls of the Pharmacopœia names and synonyms; but unlike ourselves, who learned our experience at a time when these traps were the usual ones of the food and drugs inspectors and consequently we had to be alert for these shades of differences, the present generation have been brought up in the ways of Insurance dispensing. And some of these ways completely upset our older ideas. Tap water, emuls. chlorof., etc., have been discussed frequently, and another item is the compulsory use of mag. carb. levis unless the doctor definitely orders mag. carb. pond. In some cases the use of the light variety seems absurd; sometimes one has a bottle nearly full of the powder, and in another formula one has to mix the powders in a large mortar and send out in a two-pound bag; what sort of dose the patient gets I cannot imagine. It is probably this instruction which has confused those dispensers who have been caught recently; I had two scripts for magnes. oxid., not quite the same formula as the one quoted. Whether they were informal tests or not I cannot say, but as I had some in stock I was not caught. Another instance of this confusion was the recent trouble over lin. terebinth., and I think that, seeing that the Insurance practice is in these cases different from the old dispensing rules, the prescriber should define which he expects by adding “B.P.” or “N.H.I.” to the item. A circular letter received from the Insurance Committee recently draws special attention to the fact that no alteration or addition is allowed to scripts without the doctor's initials; this takes away the last grain of the pharmacist's exercise of his judgment. When one receives a script written “sod. bic. gr.x., tr.

nuc. vom. mv., inf. gent. 3ss., aq. ad 3xii—3ss. t.d.s.," it is quite obvious that it is intended for one dose and by mistake written "ad 3xii."; but in future the script will have to be sent back to be initialed before it can be dispensed. From what I know of some doctors' slips of this kind, it will mean keeping somebody constantly on the run to get them corrected.—Yours truly,
INITIALUM (13/2).

Please Tell Me a Story

SIR,—Will you allow me space to thank all those chemists who have responded to my appeal and sent me stories? I cannot acknowledge each one, as they run to several hundreds. In due time I hope to publish a book, the profits from the sale of which will be devoted to the Benevolent Fund. I have received some excellent stories, and also some very nice letters, congratulating me upon the idea. On the other hand, I have received one or two from the "dismal johnnies" of our calling—those who are devoid of the saving grace—who object to the idea; Shakespeare must have had such as these in mind when he wrote:—

"Others of such vinegar aspect
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile
Though Nestor sware the jest be laughable."

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS MARNS.

Ealing, W.5.

Deviations

SIR,—The humour of being a chemist and druggist is getting somewhat involved, and, to some of us, expensive. In "Dispensing Tested" (*C. & D.*, March 10, p. 302) I see it stated that "if they were going to allow chemists to vary prescriptions in the slightest degree (my italics) they would not know where to draw the line." Indeed! and is that so? Fancy a solicitor admitting limited knowledge! Let me enlighten this legal brilliant to the extent of suggesting that if chemists as a whole practise this preaching the State will be very suddenly confronted with a shortage of coroners. It is distinctly funny to notice that whereas it is illegal for a chemist in any way to vary a prescription, notwithstanding this variation would not be to the prejudice of the patient, it is all right and proper for a magistrate to vary the fine for exactly the same offence. One group of defendants in one court gets fined 10s. each and no costs; another group in another court is fined £5 5s. and £2 2s. costs. I trust that this second group will appreciate what legal equity means. After all, being fined for "varying" a prescription and then for not "varying" it, is no joke. The only legal way apparently of dealing with an ambiguous prescription is to return it to the prescriber, with "ambiguous" written across it in big letters; but while chemists will persist in treating prescribers with reverence, nothing will be done. . . . We are trained to know and understand, and sanity demands that we exercise our common sense in the interest of patient and customer; yet, of late years, every new legal rule and regulation is a violation of common sense, e.g., the D.D. Acts. . . . The labelling of poison percentages is another instance of sublime foolery, especially bearing in mind that one thing supplied by a chemist must be labelled "Poison," whereas the same thing supplied by a doctor need bear no such label. . . .

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE F. CORRALL.

Enfield Wash.

Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

A Gelatinous Glycerophosphate Mixture

SIR,—Is this due to the sugar used in making the syrup. glycerophosph. co.? I recollect quite clearly that some sixteen years ago a great deal of trouble occurred owing to a curious gelatinisation of sugar then on the market; some chemists and a number of ginger-beer makers suffered considerable loss at the time owing to syrups going ropy after standing.—Yours, etc.,

GEO. W. HODDER.

Frome.

Subscriber's Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

The Neglect of Calumba

Why are preparations such as those of calumba entirely ignored by the assayer? It will be found that they vary enormously in their alkaloidal content. What process is usually followed for these?—*Abel Scholar.*

Waterproofing Canvas

Mr. Thomas T. Mycock, chemist and druggist, Swinton, Manchester, referring to a reply on this subject in the *C. & D.*, of March 3 (p. 294), states that the best results are obtained if the cloth is dipped alternately into the separate solutions, so that the insoluble salt is formed in the material. The white powder on the cloth when it is dry can be brushed off, and the slight acetous odour disappears in a few hours.

Discounting Chemists' Insurance Accounts

Writing to "The Daily Telegraph" of February 28, *Mr. B. G. W. Hoare, Ph.C.*, Cromer, refers effectively to the fact that chemists are now being paid only 85 per cent. of the value of their accounts, and gives the following example:—"I have just handed out to an insured person 400 units of insulin. The net cost to me is 8s. 6d. I am allowed a dispensing fee of 6d., representing my profit on a total of 9s. But I receive only 85 per cent. of 9s., or 7s. 8d. Loss on the transaction, 10d."

Another letter on the same subject appeared in the issue of the same newspaper for March 12. "Chemist" wrote:—" . . . for the past six months 33½ per cent. has been deducted from my monthly account, which may or may not be paid after an actuarial inquiry has been made. We chemists have absolutely no control over the quantity or expensiveness of the medicines the doctor may order. . . . We chemists are the only persons employed by any State department who are not paid in full for either their services or what they supply. I might further mention that a considerable sum of money is still owing (and likely to remain so) to all panel chemists who failed to get their accounts settled a few years after the Act came in force."

The Treatment of Leprosy

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1, write: In the notice of the British Industries Fair* which appeared in your issue of February 25 reference is made to articles which have appeared recently in the daily Press under the title "British Cure for Leprosy." Your report adds the statement that the therapeutic agent in question is "sodium hydnocarpate." This name has been applied to two distinct things, correctly (a) to the sodium salt of pure hydnocarpic acid, and incorrectly (b) to the mixed sodium salts of the total fatty acids derived from hydnocarpus oils. The name "sodium chaulmoograte" has been used in the same fashion to designate both the sodium salt of pure chaulmoogric acid and the mixed sodium salts of the total fatty acids of chaulmoogra oil. There is now good reason to believe that neither the sodium salt of pure chaulmoogric acid nor that of pure hydnocarpic acid is an effective therapeutic agent in leprosy, and preliminary statements on this point will be found in the "Kew Bulletin" of 1926 (article on "The Selection of Oils for the Treatment of Leprosy," in Bulletin No. 1 of 1926), and again in the course of a discussion on the treatment of leprosy at the Royal Society of Medicine on February 2, 1927 ("British Medical Journal," February 12, 1927). The mixed sodium salts of the total fatty acids of either chaulmoogra or hydnocarpus oil are, on the contrary, effective agents for the treatment of leprosy, but their use has the disadvantage that they are irritant and cause blocking of the veins so that new sites for injection have to be constantly sought. It is possible, however, to select a fraction of the fatty acids of hydnocarpus oil, which on conversion into sodium salts retains the therapeutic efficiency of the total acids and is almost devoid of irritant properties. It is to this improved form of hydnocarpus oil medication that the recent Press reports refer.

Legal Queries

H. N. (7/83).—A contractor having an agreement to supply appliances to National Health Insurance patients may supply simple drugs, chemicals, and surgical dressings, provided these do not contain a scheduled poison.

Clock. (12/83) holds premises on a yearly tenancy which started on September 29, 1926. The rent is payable monthly, in advance. What notice must he give to terminate the tenancy? [If the tenancy is, in fact, a yearly one, and does not contain any special provisions on the subject of its termination, notice must be given on or before March 25 to expire on September 29 next.]

H. R. E. (15/2).—If J. Smith takes over a business from W. Brown and continues it under the style of "W. Brown's Pharmacy (J. Smith, proprietor)" must he disclose his own name on all labels, billheads, memorandum forms and advertisements? [J. Smith could trade as "J. Smith, Successor to W. Brown," or under any similar style showing mere succession without having to comply with the provisions of the Registration of Business Names Act, 1916; but if he adopts the trading style mentioned in the question he will, in our opinion, have to be registered under the Act and disclose his name upon all "trade catalogues, trade circulars, showcards and business letters" upon which the firm name appears. The address of the Registrar of Business Names is 3 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2.]

Alpha (12/83) occupies combined shop and house premises, as a yearly tenant, at an annual rent of £35. He also pays the rates and taxes. There is a ground rent of £3, and the premises, which are in good condition, are situated in a town of 1,200 inhabitants. Is there any basis upon which a fair price for the premises can be calculated? His landlady asks £1,500, but "Alpha" thinks that it is not worth more than half that figure. [There are no generally accepted rules for estimating the value of premises. Premises are worth what they will fetch. Apparently the premises are leasehold and, in that case, even if the lease is a long one, the price asked by the landlady seems to be excessive. "Alpha" must make up his mind what the premises are worth to him. We do not advise him to buy the premises if the lease is approaching its termination.]

T. C. (24/2) is the landlord of premises in a country town, a twenty-one years' lease of which will expire next month. The tenant says that he can insist upon a fresh lease at a slightly increased rent. Is that so? Under the lease, the tenant is bound to do all inside repairs and the landlord all structural repairs. Who would be responsible for the repair of the shop floor and doors? [The tenant cannot insist upon being granted a new lease; but, if he resides on the premises and the rent does not exceed £78 a year, he is entitled to the protection of the Rent Restrictions Acts—that is to say, he cannot be evicted except by order of the County Court, and the rent cannot be raised above the statutory limit of 15 per cent., *plus* an addition in respect of the landlord's liability for repairs. We assume that the tenant pays the rates. In our view, the repairs mentioned come within the definition of inside repairs, for which the tenant is responsible.]

M. B. (18/2) bought the freehold of a shop four years ago and intends to occupy it himself when a twenty-one years' lease under which it is at present let to a hairdresser expires in eighteen months' time. He does not intend to continue the business of a hairdresser. The tenant has made no improvements during his occupation of the premises. How does the new Landlord and Tenant Act affect the position? [Provided he gives written notice not less than twelve months before the lease expires, the tenant will be entitled to claim compensation for loss of goodwill when he has to leave the premises. However, in view of the fact that the premises will be occupied by "M. B." the tenant will not be able to demand a new lease; nor is it likely that the amount of the compensation that will be awarded to him will be considerable, having regard to the fact that the premises are to be used by "M. B." for a different business than the one for which a goodwill has been built up.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

E. C. M. (29/82).—Inquiries must be authenticated by the signature of the sender.

D. G. D. (16/1).—LUMBAGO REMEDY.—This is a colourless solution containing salicylic acid, potassium iodide, and a trace of an aromatic drug. Since the total solids amount to 1.53 per cent., and ash to 0.6 per cent., the proportions are, approximately, salicylic acid one grain, and potassium iodide half a grain to the ounce.

Chemicals Dublin (10/2).—CINEMA SPRAY.—See *C. & D.*, 1927, II, p. 160, and 1927, I, p. 666.

J. C. (14/2).—USING THE STENOPEIC SLIT.—When on revolving the stenopeic slit a position is found at which the patient sees better than any other, it is generally at the meridian of least defect, and at right-angles to it is that of greatest error. The slit may fail to determine the principal meridians if the astigmatism is of very low degree, especially if the general optical defect is high or accommodation active. Also in mixed astigmatism the sight is equally blurred for all positions, unless a *plus* or *minus* sphere is used in conjunction with the slit.

A. P. S. (New York) (18/2).—ACETIN.—The information you require is given in Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry," Volume I, pp. 30 and 31.

J. W. T. (20/2).—GOLDEN CORN CURE.—The formula for which you ask is as follows:—

Salicylic acid	...	...	...	2 oz.
Ether (meth.)	...	...	...	2 fl. oz.
Lactic acid	...	...	...	4 fl. dr.
Flexile collodion	...	...	...	20 fl. oz.
Chrysoidin	...	...	...	a sufficiency

Motor (26/2).—CYCLE OIL.—The following, which is suitable for burning only, is from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":—

Sperm oil	...	...	...	8 oz.
Paraffin oil	...	...	...	3 oz.
Camphor	...	...	...	1 oz.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," March 15, 1878

Apothecaries' and Other Weights

The Weights and Measures Bill prepared by the Board of Trade, and now before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, is a much-needed consolidation of the many Acts or parts of Acts in the British code which relate to weights and measures. It proposes to repeal, and practically to re-enact in one, the whole or sections of twenty-two Acts from Magna Charta downwards. The majority of the provisions of the Bill do not greatly concern chemists and druggists generally, but an unnecessary confusion has been occasioned by what seems to us the insufficiently-considered opposition which the Pharmaceutical Council has seen fit to offer to the desire of the Board of Trade to abolish the apothecaries' weight. The Pharmaceutical Council, as we all know, is always eager to do battle for the rights and privileges of those whom it represents. All honour to it for this tendency. But its combative disposition might at least be kept in reasonable check, and we fail to see any good reason for holding to a system which chemists could abandon, as we think without the slightest inconvenience. The grain, as the 1/700th part of an avoirdupois pound, is now a recognised weight. The troy ounce of 480 grains, which is the same as the apothecaries' 3, is to be retained. What more is needed? Quinine and some other medicines, it is said, are sometimes asked for by the drachm or scruple. Surely they could be sold by the 60 or 20 grains. The absurdity of having among our weights two quite different drachms, one being the 16th part of an avoirdupois ounce, and the other rather more than double that value, is not worth perpetuating. The signs \mathfrak{D} and \mathfrak{z} might be legalised to represent 20 and 60 grains respectively, and thus, as we conceive, all inconvenience would be obviated. The Bill, as it now stands, however, is rather indistinct on this point.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Obstruction (Legal).—The term obstruction is used most frequently to describe the offence of interfering with a police constable or an official appointed by the Government or a local authority (e.g., under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts), in the performance of his duty. The penalty is a fine, imprisonment, or both. Another type of offence to which the term obstruction is applied is interference with the use by the public of the highway. For instance, a person may be guilty of obstruction who leaves a vehicle standing at the roadside for an unnecessarily long time or who digs a hole in or leaves some object lying on the highway (see "Nuisance"). A trader may be held guilty of obstruction if he makes a display of goods on the footway in front of his premises unless he confines it to a space of which he is the owner; or if he attracts a large crowd by means of an unusual display in his window. It is also obstruction to allow any part of a building or a fitting attached to a building such as a sun-blind or a hanging sign to overhang the highway in such a way as to inconvenience the public. If a trader allows goods that have been delivered at his premises to lie on the pavement for an unreasonable length of time he may be fined for obstruction.

Official Receiver.—An official receiver is an officer of both the Board of Trade and the local bankruptcy court. Immediately a receiving order is made against a debtor, his property vests in and comes under the control of the official receiver. The official receiver then interviews the debtor, questions him with regard to his affairs, and requires him to prepare a formal statement of affairs, a copy of which is sent by the official receiver to each creditor. The official receiver then summons the first meeting of creditors, at which he takes the chair. He must also apply to the court to have the time and place of the public examination fixed. If the debtor is adjudicated a bankrupt, the official receiver acts as trustee in bankruptcy until another trustee is appointed by the creditors or the court. In the case of small bankruptcies which are administered summarily, the official receiver acts as trustee throughout. In the compulsory liquidation of companies the official receiver's duties are similar. He acts as liquidator until another is appointed.

Off-Licences Defined.—This is the name given to licences to retail intoxicating liquor for consumption off the licensed premises only. The magistrates' certificate is required before an excise off-licence can be obtained, except where an excise licence is taken out by a spirit dealer or wine dealer for the sale by retail of spirits or wine for consumption off the premises and the premises are exclusively used for the sale of intoxicating liquors or of intoxicating liquors and mineral waters or other non-intoxicating drinks and are not internally connected with premises in which any other trade is carried on. The justices' certificate is for a year only, and it is in the absolute discretion of the justices whether they will renew it, except in the case of what are known as "old off-licences." These are licences for the sale of wine, spirits, liqueurs, sweets, or cider which were in force and held by the applicant for renewal on June 25, 1902. The renewal of an old off-licence can be refused only on one or more of the following six specified grounds:—(1) That the applicant has failed to produce satisfactory evidence of good character. (2) That the house in respect of which the licence is sought or any adjacent

house owned or occupied by the applicant is of a disorderly character, or frequented by thieves, prostitutes, or persons of bad character. (3) That the applicant having previously held a licence for the sale of wine, spirits, beer or cider, such licence has been forfeited for his misconduct. (4) That the house or the applicant is not qualified according to law. (5) That the applicant has sold surreptitiously under his licence or has assisted in concealing the nature of the goods sold under the licence. (6) That the applicant has in some other way been guilty, in the opinion of the justices, in mismanagement of the licensed business. An off-licence cannot be granted to the holder of an on-licence if the off-licence would authorise the sale of any liquor which the holder of the on-licence is not authorised to sell by retail on his premises under his on-licence. Off-licences are for:—

(1) *Spirits.*—This authorises the sale by retail, that is, in quantities of not more than two gallons, for consumption off of spirits but not in open vessels or (in England) in any quantity less than one reputed quart bottle. The duty on the licence varies with the annual value of the licensed premises, and extends from £10 where the annual value does not exceed £10 to £50 where the annual value exceeds £500.

(2) *Beer.*—This authorises the sale of beer or cider by retail for consumption off the premises—retail in the case of beer or cider meaning any quantity not exceeding 4½ gallons or two dozen reputed quart bottles. The duty depends on the annual value of the premises, and ranges from £1 10s. where the annual value does not exceed £10, to £10 where the annual value exceeds £500.

(3) *Wine.*—An off-licence to retail wine authorises the holder to sell wine or sweets in quantities of not more than two gallons for consumption off the premises only; but he may not sell wine in open vessels or in England or Northern Ireland in any quantity less than a reputed pint. The duty depends on the annual value of the premises, and ranges from £2 10s. where the annual value does not exceed £20 to £10 where the annual value exceeds £500.

(4) *Cider.*—This off-licence authorises the sale by retail for consumption off the premises of cider or perry, and is obtainable for the fixed duty of £2.

(5) *Sweets.*—The off-licence to retail sweets authorises the holder to sell sweets for consumption off in quantities not exceeding two gallons. The duty is the fixed sum of £2. In any case in which a wholesale dealer's licence is taken out by a person who holds a licence authorising him to sell the same liquor by retail, the duty on the wholesale licence is reduced by 50 per cent., but this is not to operate so as to reduce the duty on the combined licences to less than would have been payable on the wholesale licence alone. Retailer's off-licences expire on September 30 annually, but if such off-licence for the sale of any liquor is held by the holder of a wholesale dealer's licence for the sale of the same liquor, the retailer's licence expires with the dealer's licence on June 30. It is of importance to chemists and druggists who hold wine off-licences to know that, unlike the case of new on-licences, a condition cannot be attached by the justices to an off-licence.

Old Age Pensions.—Under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1924, pensions are payable to persons upon attaining the age of seventy, subject to certain conditions. The pensioner must have been a British subject for at least ten years and since attaining the age of fifty have resided in this country, in the aggregate, for not less than twelve years, if a natural-born British subject, and not less than twenty years, if not a British subject by birth. There is also a condition as to the means of the applicant for a pension; but in calculating the yearly means for the purpose of deciding eligibility for a pension it is permissible to deduct the amount of any unearned income up to a maximum of £39. If, after allowing for this deduction, the applicant's annual income is not in excess of £26 5s., he or she is entitled to a weekly pension of 10s. The amount of the pension decreases, to a minimum of 1s., according to a fixed scale based upon the means of the applicant, and where the yearly means exceed £49 17s. 6d. no pension can be claimed. Blind persons who satisfy the other conditions are entitled to a pension at the age of fifty. Under the

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, old age pensions are payable to insured men and their wives and to insured women upon attaining the age of sixty-five free from any conditions as to residence or means (see "Pensions").

Oils, Constants of.—In the examination of both fatty and essential oils it is usual to determine certain of their features, which are generally known as "constants," a somewhat illogical word, as the features in question are really "variables" within certain fairly well defined limits. In the examination of fatty or fixed oils the most important figures to be thus determined are:—(1) Specific gravity; (2) iodine value; (3) acid value; (4) saponification value; and (5) refractive index. Numerous other values may have to be determined for specific fatty oils. In dealing with essential oils the principal values to be determined as a routine matter are:—(1) Specific gravity; (2) refractive index; (3) optical rotation; and (4) percentage of a given active constituent. The following may be taken as the average values of the more common of both classes of oils:—

FATTY OILS

Oil	Sp. gr. at 15.5°	Iodine value	Sap. value	Ref. ind.
Almond ..	0.9187—0.9183	94 to 101	189.5—194	1.4728
Apple seed ..	0.9016	135	202	1.47127
Arachis ..	0.9125—0.9188	90 to 100	190—195	1.4723
Apricot kernel ..	—	—	—	—
Arctic sperm ..	0.8797—0.8809	80.4 to 84.5	123—130	—
Barley seed ..	0.9474	90	280	1.4745
Bean ..	0.9570	82	188	1.4753
Beechnut ..	0.9205—0.9227	111 to 120	191—196	—
Ben ..	0.9127—0.9199	80 to 112	184.6—188	—
Birch seed ..	—	60 to 83	180—225	—
Black mustard ..	0.9158—0.9206	102—108.5	172—180	—
Brazil nut ..	0.9180	90.5—106	193.5	—
Candle nut ..	0.920—0.926	136—163	184—193	—
Castor ..	0.960—0.966	83.6—86	176.5—182.5	—
Cedar nut ..	0.930—0.932	149.5—159	191.8	—
Chaulmoogra ..	0.951	90—94	204	—
Cherry kernel ..	0.9235—0.9285	111—114.4	193.4—195	—
Chinese wood ..	0.933—0.942	150—163	172—211	1.503
Coast cod ..	—	—	—	—
Coal fish liver ..	—	—	—	—
Coconut ..	0.925—0.931	140—153	190—193	—
Cod ..	—	—	—	—
Cod liver ..	0.923—0.930	135—166	171—193	1.4825
Coffee berry ..	0.9510—0.925	85.4—87.5	165—177	1.4777
Colza ..	0.9132—0.9168	94—105	170—178	1.4735
Corn ..	0.9213—0.9274	111—130	188—193.4	1.4768
Cotton seed ..	0.922—0.930	100—117	191—194.5	—
Croton ..	0.9375—0.9430	102—109	193—215	—
Dolphin ..	0.9266	99.5—127	197—203.5	1.4708
Dugong ..	0.9203	66.7	198	—
Flax seed ..	See linseed	—	—	—
Garden cress ..	0.920	101.7—118.4	178—184	—
Grape seed ..	0.920—0.926	94—96	178—179	—
Hazelnut ..	0.9146—0.9170	83—90	191.4—197	—
Hemp seed ..	0.9250—0.931	140.5—158	190—193	—
Herring ..	0.9202—0.9390	131—142	179—194	—
Japanese wood ..	0.933—0.942	150—166	172—197	1.503
Lard ..	0.915	67—80	193	—
Laurel ..	0.9332	67.8—80.5	197.5—199	—
Linseed ..	0.931—0.938	160—180	190—195	1.4835
Maize ..	0.9213—0.9274	111—130	188—193.4	1.4768
Menhaden ..	0.927—0.933	147—173	189—192	—
Neat's foot ..	0.917—0.9175	66—77	194—199	1.4681
Niger seed ..	0.925—0.927	127—133	189—192.2	—
Olive ..	0.9155—0.9180	77—91	185—195	1.4703
Olive kernel ..	0.9185—0.9192	87—88	182—183.8	1.4684
Palm ..	0.9210—0.9244	53—57.8	201—205.7	1.4510
Palm kernel ..	0.9119	10—17.5	242—254	1.4431
Peach kernel ..	0.9198	94.4—110	189—192.5	—
Perilla ..	0.9307	206	189.5	—
Plum kernel ..	0.916—0.919	98—100.4	191—192	—
Poppy seed ..	0.924—0.926	133—140.8	189—197	1.4773
Porpoise ..	0.9258—0.9262	119.5	195—218	—
Quince ..	0.922	113	182	1.4729
Rice ..	0.8907	92—96.5	193—194	—
Salmon ..	0.9259	161.5	183	—
Sardine ..	0.932	193	190—192.5	—
Sesame ..	0.923—0.926	106—112	187.5—194.6	1.4752
Soya bean ..	0.924—0.927	121—124	190.5—193	—
Shark liver ..	—	—	—	—
Sperm ..	0.8797—0.8809	80.4 to 84.5	123—130	—
Sunflower ..	0.924—0.936	120—135	188—194	1.4611
Tea seed ..	0.918—0.926	88—90.5	188—195.5	—
Tung ..	0.933—0.942	150—166	172—197	1.503
Walnut ..	0.9258—0.9267	143—148.5	188.8—196	1.4804
Whale ..	0.9221—0.9306	110—126	188.5—193.5	—
Wheat ..	0.9247—0.9372	115—116	183—190.2	1.4832

ESSENTIAL OILS

Oil	Specific gravity 15°	Refractive index (average)	Optical rotation	Active constituent
Ajowan ..	0.902—0.931	1.471	Slightly +ive.	Thymol
Almond ..	1.043—1.061	1.544	± 0°	—
Aniseed ..	.976— .991	1.555	0 to +2°	Anethol
Bay ..	.950— .992	1.515	0 to +2°	Eugenol
Bergamot ..	.880— .886	1.465	+ 8 to +20°	Linalyl acetate
Cajuput ..	.920— .930	1.465	0 to +4°	Cineol
Camphor (light) ..	.862— .949	1.472	+ 8 to +33°	—
Do. (heavy) ..	1.000—1.083	1.505	0 to +11°	—
Cananga ..	.904— .943	1.499	+14 to +57°	—
Caraway ..	.907— .920	1.490	+ 69 to +80°	Carvone
Cardamoms ..	.920— .950	1.465	+20 to +45°	—
Cassia ..	1.050—1.066	1.595	+1 to +1°	Cinnamic aldehyde
Cedarwood ..	.943— .961	1.502	+23 to +46°	—
Chamomile ..	.904— .917	1.454	+1 to +4°	—
Cinnamon bark ..	1.000—1.042	1.571	+1 to 0°	Cinnamic aldehyde
Citronella, Java and Burmese ..	.886— .911	1.468	+ 3 to +9°	—
Citronella, Ceylon ..	.900— .922	1.476	+6 to +15°	Geraniol
Clove ..	1.045—1.065	1.534	0 to +2°	Eugenol
Conaiba ..	.897— .920	1.497	+7 to +36°	—
Coriander ..	.873— .887	1.465	+ 6 to +16°	—
Cumin ..	.900— .930	1.503	+ 3 to +9°	—
Dill ..	.895— .915	1.483	+70 to +80°	Carvone
Eucalyptus ..	.910— .930	1.463	+9 to +11°	Cineol
Geranium ..	.893— .901	1.468	+7 to +13°	Geranyl tiglate
Bourbon ..	.886— .897	1.463	+7 to +12°	Geranyl tiglate
French ..	.896— .904	1.466	+8 to +16°	Geranyl tiglate
Ginger ..	.870— .888	1.491	+24 to +48°	—
Gingergrass ..	.931— .945	1.484	+30 to +55°	Geraniol
Juniper ..	.860— .890	1.480	+4 to +15°	—
Lavender ..	.882— .890	1.464	+6 to +10°	Linalyl acetate
English ..	.885— .895	1.463	+2 to +9°	Linalyl acetate
French ..	.906— .916	1.465	+3 to +6°	—
Spike ..	.894— .900	1.480	+5 to +10°	Citral
Lemon, terpenaceous ..	.895— .905	1.485	+3 to +3°	Citral
Lemongrass ..	.875— .885	1.485	+2 to +2°	Citral
East Indian ..	.860— .870	1.474	+30 to +50°	—
West Indian ..	.872— .886	1.481	+35 to +42°	Citral
Lime, distilled ..	.888— .912	1.491	+6 to +16°	—
expressed ..	1.012—1.033	1.530	± 0	Allyl thiocyanate
Marjoram ..	.872— .885	1.473	+ 0 to +8°	Esters
Mustard ..	.866— .930	1.479	+10 to +33°	—
Neroli ..	.850— .860	1.475	+90 to +99°	—
Nutmeg ..	.845— .853	1.475	+95 to +100°	—
Orange, bitter ..	1.050—1.100	1.503	+5 to +12°	Apioi
sweet ..	.948— .996	1.512	+40 to +70°	—
Parsley ..	.928— .958	1.480	+12 to +36°	—
Patchouli ..	.900— .920	1.465	+18 to +34°	Menthhol
Pennyroyal ..	.900— .910	1.463	+22 to +33°	Menthhol
Peppermint ..	.900— .910	1.465	+30 to +40°	Menthhol
American ..	.884— .900	1.464	+5 to +4°	Linalyl acetate
English ..	.883— .896	1.464	+2 to +8°	Linalyl acetate
Japanese ..	.900— .930	1.471	+30 to +45°	Esters
Petitgrain ..	.850— .860	1.463	+2 to +5°	Citronellol
French ..	.890— .920	1.467	+3 to +3°	—
Sage ..	.900— .920	1.470	+2 to +14°	—
Sandalwood ..	.832— .846	1.434	0 to +2½°	Methyl-nonyl-ketone
Sassafras ..	.910— .930	1.464	+10 to +24°	Salvone
Spearminut ..	.972— .986	1.505	+13 to +20°	Santalol
Tarragon ..	1.063—1.096	1.529	+1 to +4°	Safrol
Thyme ..	.920— .960	1.486	+32 to +50°	Carvone
Turpentine ..	.890— .960	1.516	+ 3 to +10°	Thymol and carvacrol
American ..	.906— .947	1.490	0 to +4°	—
French ..	.855— .877	1.472	+1 to +11°	Pinene
Wintergreen ..	.855— .874	1.475	+20 to +40°	Pinene
Wormseed ..	1.180—1.190	1.534	0 to +1°	Methyl salicylate
European ..	.915— .942	—	0 to +5°	—
American ..	.950— .991	1.471	+5 to +10°	Ascaridol
Ylang-ylang ..	.928— .961	1.499	+40 to +46°	—

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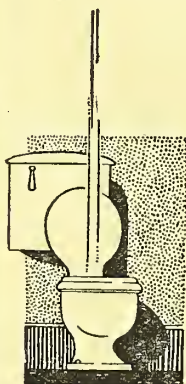
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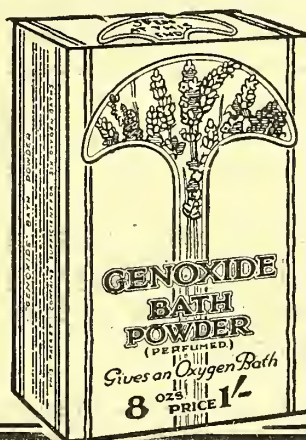
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2½ per cent. extra discount on orders for cartons to value of £5 net; 5 per cent. extra on £10 orders. Carriage paid on orders to minimum value of 50/- net. Mixed parcels of Glaxo, Glax-ovo and/or Glaxo Malted Food in original cartons, may be ordered to secure best terms.

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A valuable addition to Glaxo in the later stages of artificial feeding. Of the same high standard as Glaxo itself, and can be recommended with equal confidence.

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1/3 2/4	12/- 22/5	2 dozen 1 dozen

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Reg. Trade Mark.

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TABLETS

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Glaxo Spare Feeder (8 oz. only)	1/- in carton	9/- per doz.
Glaxo Teats (7 varieties)	4½d. each	3/4½ per doz.
Glaxo Valves	3½d. each	2/7½ per doz.
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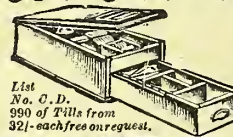
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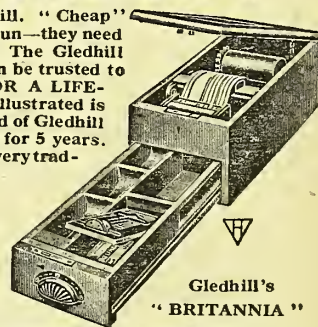
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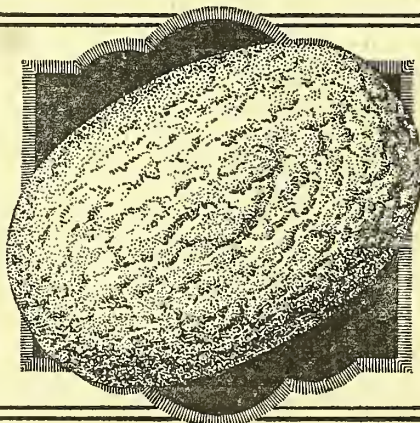
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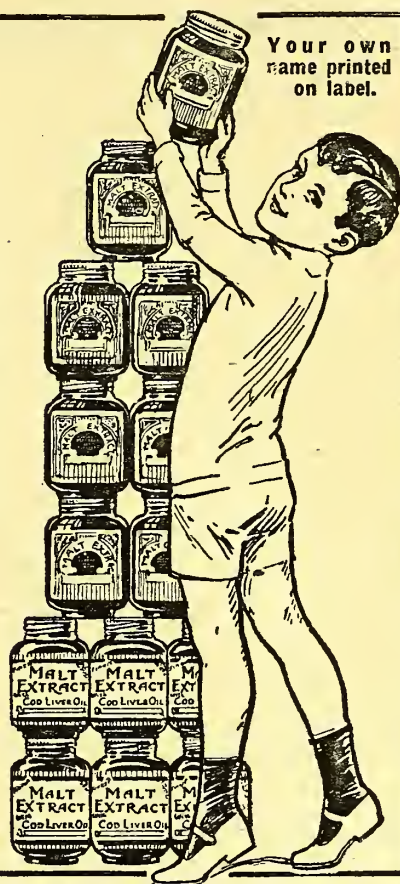
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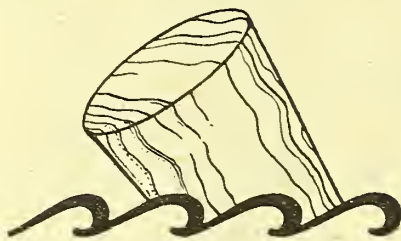
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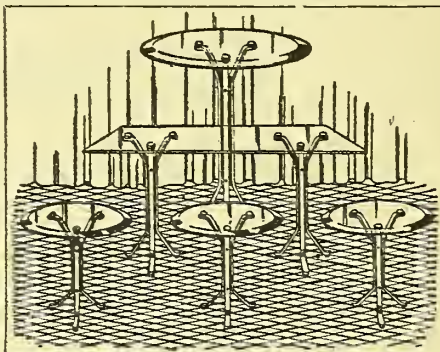
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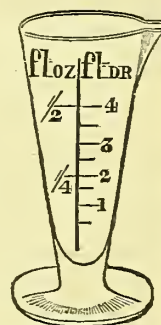
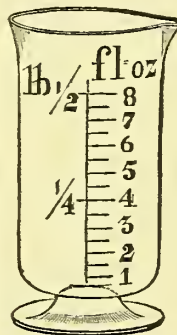
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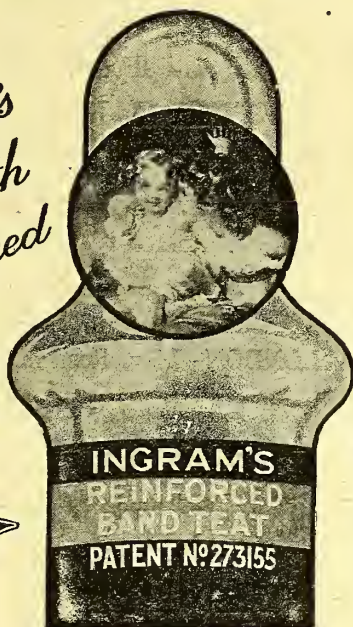
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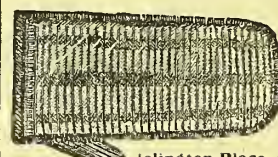
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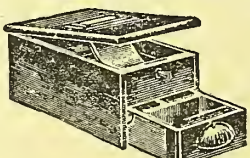
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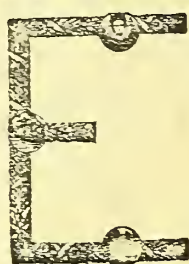
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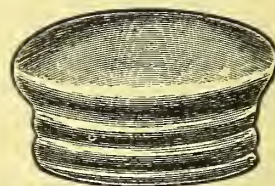
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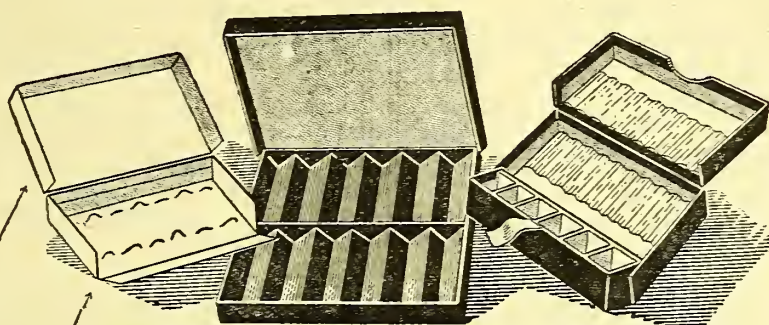


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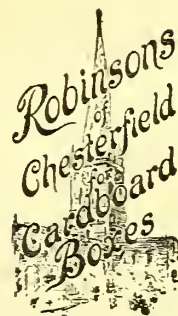
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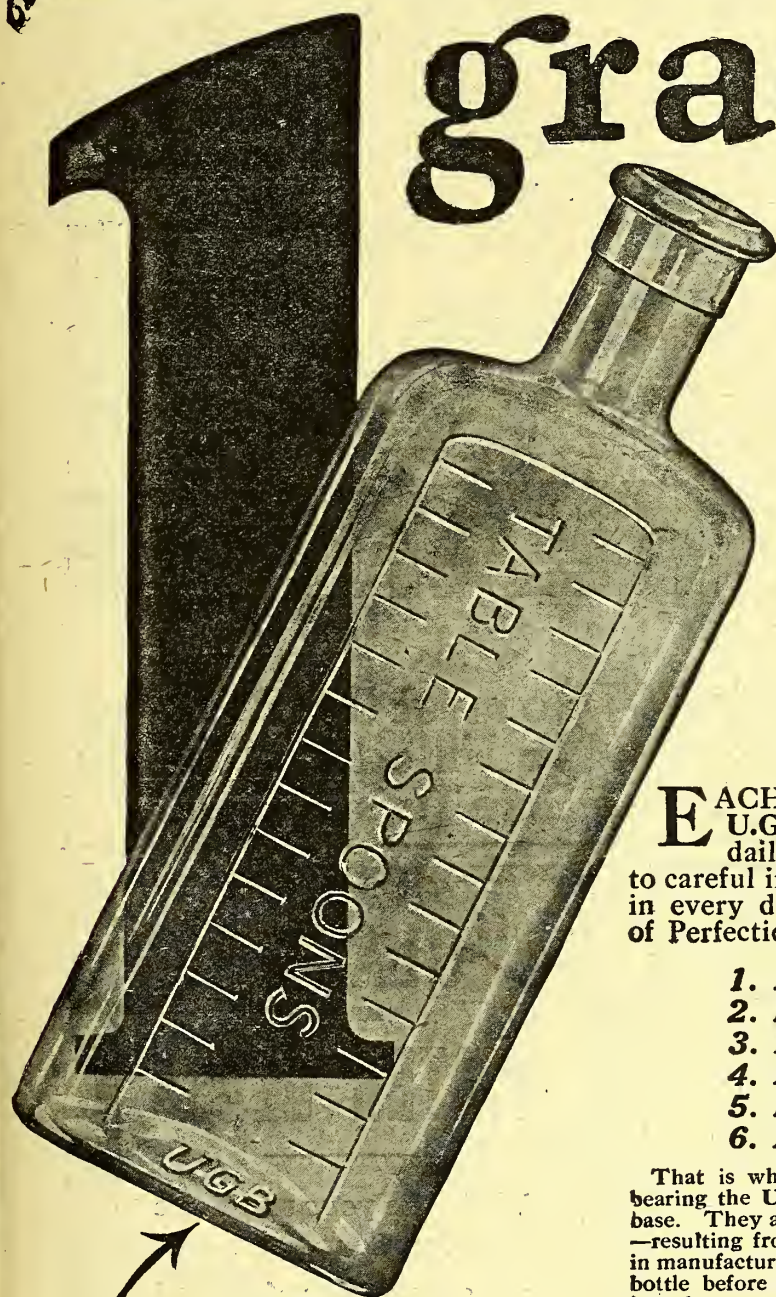
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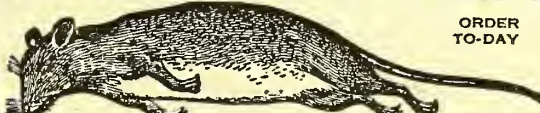
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C.4

MARCH 17, 1928.

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

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The clerical work in connection with the posting of spare copies of the Coloured Supplement week by week has increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to reorganise our system of distribution. Our readers will please note, therefore, that in future, instructions can be accepted for not more than six successive issues of the Supplement at a time, and that in every case the name and full postal address should be written on

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3.—LONDON, S.W.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business, with large N.H.I.; returns, last year, £1,585, at good prices; rent, £80; held on lease; good house, with garden and side entrance; price £1,250, or near offer, or as an alternative vendor will accept valuation of stock and fixtures and an agreed sum for goodwill.

4.—LONDON, S.E. (Main Road).—Very old-established Business; general Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; returns average £22 weekly, with scope for increase; large double-fronted shop; very well stocked; rent £75 per annum; sublet £1 weekly to Dentist, leaving ample living accommodation; extremely well decorated; valuation terms entertained.

5.—BATTERSEA.—Cash Retail Business, N.H.I. Dispensing recently added; returns last year £1,090, with scope for large increase; good working stock; rent £60 per annum; sublet £70; lease 16 years to run; price £800; £500 down and balance by instalments.

6.—HOME COUNTY (Riverside Town).—Middle-class Cash Retail, with considerable Photographic connection; returns £1,300, increasing; gross profit about £600; large double-fronted shop, very well fitted and stocked; excellent house with bathroom; moderate rent; vendor is desirous of selling quickly and will meet a purchaser reasonably.

7.—SOUTH COAST.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, in excellent position in main shopping thoroughfare; steadily increasing turnover; double-fronted shop, very well fitted; good

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living accommodation; rent £60 per annum; price £1,300, for which good value is offered.

8.—BOURNEMOUTH (Near).—Good-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business; progressive turnover, last year being £1,900; net profit £467; double-fronted shop, fitted in oak; well stocked; convenient residence; small garden; no near opposition; price of business, £1,200; property must also be purchased.

9.—TORQUAY (Near).—General Retail and Photographic Business for Disposal, either alone or with Branch; combined turnover £2,250, of which sum about £1,550 is from the main establishment; value of stock and fixtures about £1,200; rents, £80 and £25 respectively; larger concern held on lease; no serious opposition; price £1,400.

10.—DORSET COAST.—Cash Drug Store, in prominent position of main road; present turnover exceeds £30 weekly, considerably more in season; well-fitted corner shop, fully stocked; vendor also has Tobacconist's Business next door, with Post Office; the premises may be purchased or a lease will be granted; combined price for the two businesses £1,550.

11.—SOMERSET.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business, established over a century; returns, last year, £1,055; scope for large increase; double-fronted shop; rent £40; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, about £600.

12.—MIDLANDS.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns average £32 per week, plus N.H.I.; moderate rental; held on lease; stock estimated to be worth £500; further details on application.

13.—CORNWALL.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns average £1,550 per annum at usual prices; well-fitted shop, amply stocked; very good house and garden; price £1,250.

14.—BOURNEMOUTH (Near).—Old-established middle-class Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns average £1,900 per annum; net profit £415; scope for large increase; double-fronted corner shop, very well fitted; house sublet; freehold must be purchased; further details on application.

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BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

1.—**ESSEX.**—Retail Dispensing Business; on lease 21 years at £100, rising to £150 p.a.; returns, £37 per week; large double-fronted shop; private entrance to flat above shop. (136)

2.—**SHEFFIELD.**—Small Business for immediate disposal. Premises consist of two shops communicating; good windows; living room, scullery, two bedrooms and attic, held on monthly tenancy at £45 p.a.; returns approximately £15 p.w.; room for increase; price £350. (145)

3.—**BRIGHTON.**—Retail Dispensing Business; premises consist of single-fronted shop; 15 ft. frontage, with dispensary and large basement; held on lease 17 years at £52 p.a. inclusive; returns average £20 p.w.; can be increased. Full particulars on application. (147)

4.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Two small Businesses for immediate disposal; one in good position on main bus and tram route; premises held on lease, 16½ years to run; rental £2 7s. 9d. p.w. Takings approximately £765; can be increased under personal supervision. Further Business situated in thickly populated working-class district, with good possibilities for owner manager; premises held on lease, 16 years to run at rental of £60 p.a.; dwelling accommodation sub-let £65 p.a.; turnover approximately £1,090. Full particulars on application. (148)

5.—**NEAR BROADSTAIRS.**—Family Retail Dispensing Business; premises held on lease, 16 years, at £50 per annum; corner shop; living accommodation; now used as store rooms; dwelling accommodation available near premises at £52 per annum; established 60 years; returns average £50 per week; further particulars on application.

6.—**LANCS.**—Old-established Chemist's Business, with Post Office attached; held on quarterly tenancy; lease might be obtained, or property purchased for £1,200; returns, £15 per week, all cash; rent, £78 p.a.; living accommodation; price asked, £750. Full particulars on application. (142)

7.—**NORTH-WEST DISTRICT.**—Family Retail Dispensing Business; double-fronted corner shop, with room at rear; flat with side entrance, consisting of three rooms; two garages; held on lease 12 years at £140 p.a.; flat let off at £103 p.a.; returns average £20 p.w.; can be increased. Full particulars on application. (146)

8.—**BLACKBURN.**—Drug Stores in main thoroughfare, on lease, 7 years to run, at £60 per year; returns, £18; large lock-up shop, with excellent window; stock about £250. Offers invited. (140)

9.—**PEMBROKE.**—Old-established Business, with good living accommodation; on lease, 40 years to run, at £45 per annum; returns, £40 per week; stock about £800. Further particulars on application. (139)

10.—**CAMBRIDGESHIRE.**—Old-established high-class Dispensing and Retail Business; held on advantageous lease; well fitted and large stock carried; returns approximately £5,000, at good profit; excellent living accommodation; every investigation invited. Full particulars on application.

11.—**LONDON, N.W.**—Dispensing and Photographic Chemist's Business for disposal; double-fronted shop; good living accommodation; gas and electric; good lease can be obtained; rent £250; returns £55 per week; stock approximately £500. Full particulars on application. (125)

12.—**MANCHESTER.**—Well-established Pharmaceutical and Optical Business; large shop, with good living accommodation; rental, £117 p.a., with option to purchase property; returns about £20 p.w.; stock approx. £300; price for fixtures and fittings, £350; lease and goodwill, £100. Full particulars on application. (130)

13.—**LONDON, S.W.**—For immediate disposal, Retail and Dispensing Chemist's Business, held on lease, 33 years to run at ground rent £4; conveniently fitted and stocked; turnover approximately £1,050 per annum; room for scope and increase under personal supervision. Full particulars on application.

14.—**CAMBRIDGE (Near).**—Old-established Pharmacy, on lease 20 years at £50 p.a.; returns average £13 per week; double-fronted shop, with good dwelling accommodation. Further particulars on application. (131)

15.—**CHESHIRE.**—Retail Family Dispensing Business; single-fronted shop; good living accommodation; held on lease, five years, at £130 per annum; established 20 years; returns average £32 per week; full particulars on application.

16.—**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—General Retail Dispensing Business in market town, with excellent living accommodation; established over 60 years; nearest opposition 5 miles away; takings over last 3 years average £1,640; net profit, 25 per cent; stock about £350; rates very low; wine and spirit trade; Kodak Agency. Further particulars on application. (141)

17.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Very old-established Family Retail and Dispensing Business, occupying prominent corner position in busy thoroughfare; lock-up shop with storage accommodation; held on advantageous lease at £100 per annum; returns approximately £2,300 per annum; can be increased under personal management; full particulars on application.

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5.—**WEST OF ENGLAND.**—Light Cash Retail and Photographic Business, in pleasant market town; returns, under manager, £1,200; plenty of scope; low rent; good house and garden; well-fitted pharmacy, fully stocked; price £1,100, or offer.

6.—**NORTHANTS.**—Light Cash Retail and Photographic Business; main road position; returns average over £1,500; net profit £350; books audited; good stock; price, £700.

7.—**WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA (Near).**—Sound Light Retail, Dispensing and Photographic; returns about £1,850; good unopposed position; growing district; modern house and pharmacy; price £1,150, or valuation terms arranged.

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HALIFAX.—Herbalist and Druggist's Business for Sale; splendid opportunity for energetic man to develop National Health Insurance; house attached; reasonable rental. Details from E. C. Milner, Esq., Barrow House, Harrison Road, Halifax.

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LONDON, N.—Working-class Retail and N.H.I. Business; takings average £1,200; good profits; low rent; electric; good window; price £350, or shop fittings and goodwill £150; good reason for disposal; bargain for quick sale; no triflers, please; open to offer. 41/14, Office of this Paper.

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MANCHESTER.—Chemist Business for disposal on account of death; good working-class district; cash takings £17 weekly; N.H.I. about 700 per month, and good scope for improvement; living accommodation; all, including property, £975; mortgage can be arranged. 122/274, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER (working-class).—Old-established Chemist's Business; present returns, under neglected management, over £1,600 per year at good profits; stock over £300; rent, rates, £80 per annum; will accept reasonable offer for quick disposal. 122/273, Office of this Paper.

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SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Having decided to retire from the business, the three well-established shops of Noble & Sons are for Sale, either separately or in one lot; valuation of stock, fixtures and fittings with a reasonable sum for goodwill, or an all-at offer entertained; part cash and balance by instalments, or left at interest if desired. Apply to E. D. Noble, 11 Warwick Road, Thorpe Bay.

SOUTHERN COUNTY (One Hour from London).—Vendor, having purchased larger concern, wishes to sell good-class, old-established Business in busy, pleasant market town; good house, garden, modern conveniences. double-fronted; well fitted and stocked; long lease; moderate rent; best position; returns approaching £4,000; good profits; balance-sheets by certified accountants; very easily managed; exceptionally sound investment; price £2,700. 42/35, Office of this Paper.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Old-established Pharmacy; best position in market town; returns at present £2,400 or near; net profits, £550; stock about £1,000; house over shop let. Price for option of purchase of property, 10 years' lease to run, stock fixtures and goodwill; £2,300 for quick sale. 36/9, Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE.—For Sale, Corner Shop, two windows, warehouse, wash house, and two large rooms, all on ground floor, four large bedrooms and bathroom; electric light; newly decorated; this is a good Prescribing and own Speciality business, with N.H.I.; no heavy trade; under management; Private Prescribing; only wants seeing; rent £36; price £450. 38/35, Office of this Paper.

A n investment of £875, which includes stock, fixtures, lease and goodwill, in a sound and genuine Photographic Chemist's Business, showing a net profit of fully £400, is undoubtedly an excellent opportunity either for your own serious attention or as branch shop; D. and P. last year 50 per cent. increase. Particulars, 41/15, Office of this Paper.

B usiness for Sale in Surrey; turnover last year £960; net profit £250; business increasing rapidly; rent, £40; mahogany fixtures; well stocked; small living accommodation; price £575. 40/36, Office of this Paper.

B usiness for Sale, including the property, in working-class suburb of North Country town; returns average about £27 per week; ill health reason for disposal; price for goodwill and fixtures, £300; stock at valuation (about £500); property £700; principals only replied to, and banker's reference required. 42/2, Office of this Paper.

D rug Store, Sheffield district; £180 for quick sale, or would consider Partnership, with qualified chemist; good house and shop main road; light; low rent; private yard; would improve with energetic person. 41/32, Office of this Paper.

F or immediate disposal in Birkenhead, a Chemist's Business, with good prospects and possibilities of increasing; no agencies; nicely fitted and well stocked (£570); price about £800. 42/14, Office of this Paper.

H igh-Class, old-established Business; returns about £8,000. Address, with reference, 42/30, Office of this Paper.

GENUINE unopposed Business; returns £1,771; net profit nearly £500; also Freehold House and Shop over; scope for considerable increase in right hands; inclusive price, £1,650 or offer; Eastern district, near Breads; genuine cash buyers only. 41/2, Office of this Paper.

WITHIN 40 MILES OF LONDON.—Old-established, progressive Cash Family Business; long lease, low rent; Kodak Agency; turnover about £3,750; full particulars to genuine cash buyers; references required; price to be arranged. 41/21, Office of this Paper.

£1,100.—South London Suburban; lock-up; returns £1,838; net profit £423; auditor's figures; rent £91; 10 years' lease; freehold house near by if desired, £700. Further particulars, "A. E. C.," 122/284, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

MIDLAND OR SOUTHERN SPAS.—A good-class Business required, with accommodation above (garage preferred); would consider freehold. Reply, in absolute confidence, 41/360, Office of this Paper.

CASH Retail Business, good-class town within 2 hours' run from London; modern premises, with living accommodation and garage; long lease or freehold; town with good school facilities preferred; seaside resort not objected to. 41/361, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACY required in West of England; Somersetshire preferred; must have living accommodation attached; cash available. Particulars (in confidence) to 39/35, Office of this Paper.

SEASIDE Business, Southern Counties; turnover £2,500 or over, with scope for development; good living accommodation; freehold purchased if desired; replies treated as strictly confidential. 41/36, Office of this Paper.

FINANCIAL.

TOILET AND PERFUMERY.—Manufacturer requires capital to develop attractive range of Proprietary Beauty Products, with excellent trade mark and name, well introduced to the best firms in the trade, showing good gross profits and ready to go ahead; of interest to either syndicate or gentleman of moderate capital; splendid proposition. 39/32, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS.

NOTTS.—Chemist-Optician requires immediately energetic Partner to control Drug Section; capital required £500 to £600 for half-share; drugs turnover exceed £2,000; books audited. "Genuine," 39/39, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST is prepared to invest up to £1,500 in good-class Business, London or Home Counties; has had long and first-class experience as Manager in West-End; excellent business and personal references; of good address; advertiser would purchase smaller business outright. Address details (in confidence) to "M.," 40/24, Office of this Paper.

LADY Pharmacist, wide experience, Retail and Wholesale, wishes to hear of another with view to Partnership, or would consider Partnership in really good existing business; London, Midlands or South Coast preferred; references exchanged; can invest £750; strictly confidential. 24a Winchester Road, S. Hampstead, N.W.3.

AGENCIES.

AGENT WANTED.—Old-established Dublin Drug House wishes to place a first-class Proprietary Article with Chemists; commission. 38/13, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLING Representative, covering China and Malay States, desires good Agencies for Perfumery, Photographic, Soap, Fancy, or other lines. Address 42/36, Office of this Paper.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

BRIGHTON.—Qualified Manager required for branch; good opportunity for young Pharmacist with initiative; wages and commission; living accommodation available (four rooms); Photographic and some N.H.I. Particulars and references to 40/22, Office of this Paper.

BRISTOL.—Qualified Assistant to act as Manager to branch shop; send particulars, references, and salary required; easy post and permanency if desired. 122/278, Office of this Paper.

CUMBERLAND.—Qualified Pharmacist, accustomed to good-class trade, required to manage small business, coast town; excellent prospects; good living accommodation. Full particulars, Geo. Little, 400 Moorgate Station Chambers, E.C.2.

LEICESTER.—Qualified Optician required; one with Photographic experience preferred; permanent and progressive post to suitable applicant. 39/30, Office of this Paper.

LINCS.—Wanted, active, young male Assistant, good address, accustomed to Dispensing; good references required. Apply, giving full particulars and salary required, to 39/20, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Unqualified Assistant for nice-class suburban business near City. Age, etc., and salary required and photo (which shall be returned), to "Janos," c/o Newbery & Sons, Ltd., Charterhouse Square.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Manager for Light Retail business, with small amount of N.H.I., in residential district; wages attached. Give all particulars, and state when at liberty. 39/303, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.C.1.—Required, at once, qualified male Assistant; suit youth lately qualified or active elderly man. Apply Decastro & Wilson, 80 Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.1.

LONDON, S.W.—Young qualified Manager; age 21-25; keen and intelligent; good Photographic experience, N.H.I. Dispensing; applicant must be well up and possess initiative and energy; best references required; middle-class store type business; this post offers prospects and scope to worker. 42/24, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Qualified Assistant, with knowledge of Photography, required; prospect of Managership at a later date to a competent man. Apply, by letter, giving age, experience, and salary required, to Secretary, Shadforth Prescription Service, Ltd., 63 Grove Road, Bow, E.3.

MANCHESTER (working-class district).—Elderly qualified as Supervisor for branch; able to do a little Dispensing preferred, but not essential; easy hours; comfortable berth. Alternately, young Qualified Lady might be considered; state age, salary required, etc. 122/280, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Wanted, smart qualified lady as Manageress of branch (age about 30); must have good Prescribing experience, capable Dispenser and Window-dresser, and obliging at Counter. Give recent references, salary required, and when disengaged in first communication (enclose photo). 38/38, Office of this Paper.

NEW BRIGHTON.—Unqualified Assistant, about 24 years of age, for good-class business; must have practical knowledge of Photography and be a good Dispenser. Give full particulars and photo (to be returned). Peirson, Victoria Road, New Brighton.

SHEFFIELD.—Qualified Senior Assistant (outdoor), age 25-35, for Front Counter and Window-dressing; high-class business experience. Please state clearly in first letter age, height and where apprenticed. Other experience, salary required, and enclose photo if possible. Address Mr. Austen, c/o Newsholme's Ltd., 27 High Street, Sheffield.

S.W. LONDON.—Unqualified male Assistant required for mixed Family business; Dispensing, Counter and Stock; good references essential. Full particulars to "M. A. B.," 42/1, Office of this Paper.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY, SHEFFIELD.—500 beds. Assistant Dispenser (male) wanted; salary £225, with dinner and tea daily; Minor qualification at least; hours 9 to 5, and 9 to 1 Saturdays; alternate Sunday duty one hour. Applications, stating age, qualification, experience, and when available, to be addressed to the General Superintendent and Secretary, The Royal Infirmary, Sheffield.

WEST RIDING.—Qualified Manager for pleasant suburban business with house attached; light Retail, with fair amount of N.H.I. State age, salary required, and when at liberty. "H.," 39/301, Office of this Paper.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Assistant; must be used to Dispensing, Photography, and a good-class Retail business. Reply, giving full particulars, qualifications, age, height, experience, salary required, 28/36, Office of this Paper.

YORKS. (West Riding).—Qualified Manager required for light Retail and Dispensing (N.H.I.) Business; industrial district; permanent position to the right man. 39/300, Office of this Paper.

A GENTLEMANLY Assistant required in good-class Retail and Dispensing business, N.W. district, male, and under 30. State usual particulars as to age, experience, and salary required. 41/29, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, for small Drug Store; conscientious; trustworthy; living accommodation; moderate but progressive salary. 42/17, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST-OPTICIAN as Manager; splendid opportunity for capable man, near London; must be good salesman and have undeniable references; married man preferred; living accommodation available; all particulars in first letter so that an interview can be arranged. 41/3, Office of this Paper.

GOOD opportunity occurs for a first-class Pharmacist, not necessarily qualified, having had sound experience in high-class shop, preferably in a cathedral town, with a knowledge of surgical instruments, which he would be called upon to extend; must be well educated, of good address, single, and between the ages of 20 and 25; permanent, progressive position. Apply by letter: Manager, Philip Harris & Co. (1913), Ltd., Edmund Street, Birmingham.

OPTICAL Assistant (registered J.C.Q.O.); experienced, capable Refractionist, possessing Photographic and Pharmaceutical knowledge, though not necessarily qualified. Finest particulars in first letter, age, salary, etc. Write only, Mr. Hartley Shaw, 17 Bridge Street, Bradford.

QUALIFIED Assistant, under 30; outdoors. Please state in first letter age, salary required, and when disengaged to Hope, Park Street Pharmacy, Park Street, Southend-on-Sea.

QUALIFIED Manager (single) required immediately; good prospects for ambitious and energetic man. Give full particulars of experience, age, salary and when at liberty in first letter. 39/302, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager required at once to take full charge of Pharmacy Business in London. Apply 39/38, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED lady as Manageress of Branch Pharmacy, Forest Gate, E.7; must be good Dispenser and have thorough knowledge of business. Apply, by letter, giving full particulars of experience, to C. A. Moore, M.P.S., 171 Plashet Grove, East Ham, E.6.

QUALIFIED Branch Manager, industrial village near Wrexham; Welsh speaker preferred; house available. L. Rowland & Co., Chemists, Wrexham.

QUALIFIED Senior Assistant, male 30-35, required for high-class Pharmacy; outdoors; good Dispensing and Counter experience essential. Full particulars to J. H. Northey, 4 Castle Hill, Maidenhead, Berks.

QUALIFIED Assistant, accustomed to working-class neighbourhood and N.H.I. Dispensing, required for London, E., one seeking a permanency preferred. Apply, giving particulars of experience, names of references, when disengaged, age, and salary required. 40/37, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager (male) required for new branch (West Midlands); middle- and working-class Retail and Dispensing; no Sunday or holiday duty. Send particulars re experience, salary required, etc., to 41/5, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Lady Dispenser and Book-keeper; must have had previous experience in both. Apply by letter, with testimonials, Drs. Harris, Thompson & Jones, 96 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

WANTED, fully qualified Chemist, married, fully conversant with all branches of the trade; knowledge of Photography essential; state salary required; bond essential. 37/16, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified Chemist as Manager for new branch shop; please state age, experience, with reference and salary, must be moderate. Also qualified Chemist as Assistant for principal shop. Write Fletcher Waterhouse, 10 Highfield Road, Horbury, near Wakefield.

WANTED, Junior for N.H.I. Dispensing, Window-dressing, Photography, etc.; must be good worker and be well recommended; salary £3 10s. Newman's Drug Stores, Ltd., 374 Barking Road, Plaistow, E.13.

WANTED, lady, qualified, age 25-35, accurate at Dispensing, also having had experience in quick Counter trade and Window Display. State age, experience, and salary required; enclose photograph. J. & J. Thompson & Co. (A.U.L.), Ltd., 10 High Street, Oldham.

WANTED, immediately, to manage small business at Glastonbury, Somerset, a qualified lady. Apply, stating age, experience, height and salary required (enclosing photograph, to be returned), to W. Deacon, Pharmacist, Bridgwater.

WANTED, Junior for season; knowledge of D. & P. essential. Apply, stating age, salary required, and references, to Johnstone, Rexall Pharmacy, Brixham.

YOUNG lady required for Southend; must have Counter and Window-dressing experience. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to 37/13, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady, age about 20 to 25, required with good Dispensing and Counter experience. Apply, with usual particulars, to T. G. Young, Chemist, 13 Rowlands Road, Worthing.

WHOLESALE.

NORTH MIDLANDS.—Representative required by provincial house to call upon medical men, vets., and the trade in North, Midlands, and Birmingham districts; some connection necessary. Apply, with fullest details, to 122/277, Office of this Paper.

AMBITIOUS young man wanted as Representative by progressive established house to carry well-known Chemists' Proprietary Goods; salary £200 and commission; investment of £250 required in preference shares; permanent position assured to suitable applicant. Write fully, 122/283, Office of this Paper.

CLERK, to assist on Bought Ledgers; only those with similar experience in Warehouse House need apply. P.C.B. 11/10, Office of this Paper.

LONDON Representative, with live connection among Stores, Hairdressers, Chemists, and Toilet Specialists, to carry a few lines of well-known Manufacturers; commission only; also similar Representative for South-East England; no objection to representative already engaged with non-competing house if at liberty to add further business. Full particulars of experience, age, etc., to 41/10, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, with established connection, wanted for Manchester-Liverpool district for Toilet Brushes, all kinds; part expenses and good commission. 122/279, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES, with well-established connections, required by largest firm of Olive Oil producers in the world to work Kent, Surrey and Sussex. Apply 122/271, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required in London and provinces by Wholesale Chemists' Sundriesmen, who are Sole Agents for a well-known Beauty Series and a Grasse (France) Perfume Manufacturer. Applicants must have sound established connection and furnish details of ground actually covered, giving approximate turnover, copies of references, age, and salary desired to P.C.B. 11/7, Office of this Paper.

SALES Manager required to control Agency Department of progressive Druggists' Sundries House; commencing salary £250 and bonus on turnover; investment qualification necessary; directorship may be offered; exceptional opening and scope. Write fully (in confidence), 122/282, Office of this Paper.

SALESMAN, with first-class connection amongst Departmental Stores, Retail Chemists and Hairdressers, wanted immediately for Midlands and Scotland for well-known American line of high-class Perfumes, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations; salary and commission. State age, experience and sales records. 122/272, Office of this Paper.

STOCK-KEEPER and Dispatch Clerk wanted; one accustomed to handling country orders and taking general charge of packers, checkers, etc., required by a firm of distributors of well-known Toilet Products; must be acquainted with French Toilet and Pharmaceutical Specialities. Apply 122/281, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Representatives in Manchester, Leeds, Nottingham, Birmingham, Leicester, Liverpool, and all big centres to call on Photographic Dealers, Chemists and Stationers with good selling line; commission basis only. Apply, with references, to Wm. McIntosh (Sheffield), Ltd., Change Alley, Sheffield.

WANTED, Travellers calling on Chemists in a position to handle as an additional line a well-established product in constant demand by medical men. Apply, stating territory covered, to 122/276, Office of this Paper.

Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

(COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN)

CEYLON.—Dispenser required for Ceylon holding Minor Certificate, with experience as Optician and qualified preferred; age 24/28 years; single; must be of sober and steady habits, of good address, smart and pushful. Write in first instance, with full particulars as to age, experience, etc., to "Dispenser," care Deacon's Advertising Offices, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3.

FOREIGN Representatives.—Vacancies exist for two single men to travel in the East as Representatives of British firm of fine chemical manufacturers; pharmaceutical qualification or experience necessary. The fullest particulars should accompany all applications. 122/275, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL [HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.A.A.—QUALIFIED, to undertake all departments; unregistered; Prescriber; abstainer; married; excellent references; disengaged; not afraid of work. BM/ZP6N, London, W.C.1.

A.A.A.—CAPABLE Assistant, 27, unqualified, desires per- manency; Dispensing, Counter, Photography, Window-dressing and Prescribing. Please state salary offered. 40/40, Office of this Paper.

A PHARMACIST, 26, single, desires post, Manager or Assistant; experienced, capable and methodical. Please state salary offered. Leicester, Nottingham or Midlands preferred; not essential. "Blue Bird," 31 Ilbert Street, North Road, Plymouth.

A—QUALIFIED, 28, first-class experience, desires change; permanency; Yorkshire preferred, not essential. 41/40, Office of this Paper.

A QUALIFIED Chemist; Manager or Counter, Dispensing; all-round experience; smart Salesman; full time preferred. P.C.B. 11/4, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER, unqualified, 31, single, tall, considered of smart appearance, requires post with good prospects; good Salesman; not afraid of work; keen; reliable; first-class testimonials; disengaged shortly. 43/11, Office of this Paper.

A LL-ROUND, Unqualified Assistant; 22½; West-End experience; excellent Counterman and Dispenser; good references. "Statim," 164 Duke's Avenue, N.10.

A S Manager or Locum; Birmingham or near. David Brocklesby, 12 St. Joseph's Road, Ward End, Birmingham

A S Manager, Senior or Locum; Drug Stores preferred; Prescriber; personality and business builder. "G.", 130 Scott-Hill's Gardens, N.W.8.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 28; 9½ years' good all-round experience; energetic and enterprising; keen Window-dresser; disengaged. "Sparklet," 761 Garratt Lane, Tooting, S.W.17.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; all-round experience; can manage; temporary or permanent. "Radix," 72 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

A SSISTANT, unqualified (Hall Certificate), middle-aged, all-round experience, requires post. Knight, 13 Marlborough Place, Banbury.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; N.H.I., Photographics, Counter; Manage Drug Stores; disengaged; abstainer; terms moderate; whole or part time; London only. Write "Nepata," P.C.B. 10/15, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, 23, unqualified, desires situation at Cardiff or near Newport as possible; Dispensing, Counter, Photographic; good references; Welsh-speaking. G. I. Morgan, 186 Corporation Road, Newport, Mon.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; first-class London experience; disengaged. "H. P.," 54 Temperley Road, Balham, S.W.12.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 16 years' present berth; reliable man; first-class references; free when suited. "K.," c/o Davies, Chemist, 393 Commercial Road, E.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; temporary or permanent; experienced and capable of managing; good reference. P.C.B. 10/38, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; age 20; tall; Part I; first-class apprenticeship; Nottingham district preferred, not essential. Bramley, Nelson Road, Daybrook.

A SSISTANT; very active; sober; wide experience and trustworthy; unqualified, but a good worker. Blackburn, "Fairholme," Hewlett Street, Cheltenham.

A SSISTANT; whole or part time; capable, conscientious worker; excellent references; unqualified; free. "G. H.," 5 Wightman Road, N.4.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 26; thoroughly capable and reliable; experienced Dispensing, Counter, Photography and Window-dressing; at liberty when required; excellent references. "A. P.," 13 Isla Road, S.E.18.

A SSISTANT; 24; unqualified; 7 years' experience, Counter, Dispensing and Photography; London essential; passed Part I. J. West, 28 Willoughby Road, Acton Vale, W.3.

A SSISTANT or Manager; experienced Dispenser, Prescriber, Salesman; single; middle-aged; unqualified. "Aspirin," c/o Miss Drewery, Kingsbridge House, Bracebridge, Lincoln.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, free, desires post; London for preference (not essential); excellent experience. Details and salary first letter, please. 42/32, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; capable; all-round experience; Manchester district. Reply 42/38, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANTSHIP; 26; medical degree; good experience Prescribing and Dispensing; business capabilities; disengaged. 41/30, Office of this Paper.

B IRMINGHAM district preferred; Pharmacist (30) as Branch Manager; all-round experience; reliable; business builder; conscientious; with house preferred. 38/33, Office of this Paper.

B RIGHTON-HOVE.—Pharmacist desires post as Manager; disengaged shortly; local West-End experience; speaking French. S. Humphreys, M.P.S., 59 Charlotte Street, W.1. Permanent address, 20 Norman Road, Hove.

C APABLE, unqualified Assistant seeks post in Kent; 9 years' experience, high-class Dispensing, Counter and Photographic; good Salesman and Prescriber; capable of taking charge. 40/32, Office of this Paper.

C APABLE Manager or Senior; qualified; 28; good Salesman and organiser; Dispensing, Photographic and Display; excellent experience, including West-End; keen and energetic. 40/38, Office of this Paper.

D EVON or Cornwall area preferred; Young Lady Assistant, age 21; four years' experience; Dispensing, Counter, Photographics, Window-dressing. 39/29, Office of this Paper.

D ISPENSER to Doctor or Chemist; experienced; qualified; disengaged. Please state terms. "Pharmacist," 25 Clifton Wood Road, Bristol.

E VENINGS.—Relief (one, two or three weekly); qualified; West-End managerial experience. 41/9, Office of this Paper.

F REE EVENINGS.—Two or three weekly from 6 p.m., London Bridge; Pharmacist; 36; experienced all branches. "Chemist," 26 York Road, Waterloo, S.E.1.

F.S.M.C.; 25; tall; 8 years' experience, Retail Bridge; Pharmacy, Photography; excellent references; provinces preferred. 41/19, Office of this Paper.

H IGHLY-QUALIFIED Lady Optician, Refraction Hospital trained (three years), F.B.O.A., I.C.Q.O., conscientious, desires position in good-class business in or near London. BM/AEH4, London, W.C.1.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

JUNIOR Assistant, unqualified, young, desires post in City Pharmacy, with scope for Dispensing; well educated; excellent references. Apply P.C.B. 10/3, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver requires berth after Easter; London area preferred, not essential; excellent references. 39/21, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, well educated, experience Dispensing, Counter, Photography, desires comfortable berth. 43 Goods Station Road, Tunbridge Wells.

JUNIOR requires post in high-class South of England town, with opportunities for study. Erby, "Bethbarah," Burgess Hill, Sussex.

JUNIOR Assistant requires position with Chemist or Doctor, whole or part time; five years' Dispensing and Counter experience. 41/37, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant, age 21, desires situation; excellent references; good all-round experience; Midland Counties preferred. 41/26, Office of this Paper.

LADY (Apothecaries' Hall Certificate) desires post with Doctor, Hospital, or part-time with Chemist; good Dispenser. 40/31, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or Manager; thoroughly experienced and capable; disengaged. "M.P.S.," 90 Victoria Road, Oxford.

LOCUM or emergency relief; disengaged 16th inst.; 20 years' all-round experience; competent; reliable; highest credentials; town or country; open date for Easter. "Chemicus," 239 Camberwell New Road, S.E.5.

LOCUM or Manager; qualified; first-class experience, Dispensing, Counter and Photographic; disengaged March 17. "Chemist," 32 Fairmount Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.2.

LOCUM, lady, M.P.S., free all dates after March 31; any district. 1 Beulah Road, Rhiwbina, Glam.

LOCUM; abstainer; disengaged; capable; anywhere; moderate terms; booking dates; Easter free; good references. Carte, The Pharmacy, Rodley, Leeds.

PART-TIME, chiefly Dispensing, desired by experienced man; S.W. preferred. Hall, 32 North Street, S.W.4.

PHARMACIST, thoroughly experienced, progressive, desires Managership, mixed Retail business, with or without view succession, or as Sales-Manager to company marketing Veterinary and Agricultural Preparations; South. 42/21, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST-OPTICIAN (50), F.I.O.O., expert all branches, including Photography, Wireless, 30 years' experience, desires change with wider scope; quick, accurate Dispenser, keen Buyer; capable commanding staff; permanency required; would consider view succession; present situation three years; excellent references. 42/16, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Locum or Manager; over twenty years' experience, mostly West End; competent, reliable; disengaged. "Pharmacist," 81 Camden Road, N.W.1.

QUALIFIED, 34, married, desires position as Manager; 17 years' experience, with knowledge of Optics, Photography, etc.; living accommodation a consideration. 41/13, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; tall; experienced; good references; middle-aged; disengaged early April; Bournemouth district preferred. Apply 39/40, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, tall, young, West-End experience, desires position in high-class London Pharmacy. "J. A. P.," 21 Richmond Park Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

QUALIFIED Manager or Senior Assistant, 5 years' qualified experience, desires good berth; sound knowledge of Sundries, Photo, etc. Write to "Chemist," 16 Stockwell Park Road, S.W.9.

QUALIFIED; young; Locum or permanency; 12 months' London experience; now doing locum; free March 20; excellent references. 41/20, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 15 years' experience; small capital to invest if desired; disengaged. "Chemist," Inverlair, Stansted, Essex.

QUALIFIED; 22; good Salesman and Dispenser; excellent experience and references; London preferred. P.C.B. 11/9, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 23; tall; enthusiastic; smart appearance; first-class Salesman, Dispenser, etc.; shortly disengaged; present managing; London preferred, but Locum considered; undeniable references; highly recommended by present employer. "B.Sc.," 21 Douglas Road, Bristol.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.—Junior seeks season engagement; age 20; passed Part I; good Dispenser; highly recommended. "E.," 3 Beatrice Terrace, Torpoint.

UNQUALIFIED, married, age 30, good all-round experience, including Agricultural, desires situation; country preferred. Evans, 31 Bletchley Road, Bletchley, Bucks.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, 23, desires change; 8 years' first-class experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photo, etc.; good and competent worker. "H. C.," c/o Roach, 89 Portsdown Road, W.9.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (lady), age 23, 8 years' first-class experience, Dispensing, Photo, Window-dressing, Salesmanship, desires post; S.E. London or near; excellent references. Apply "P. S.," 38/32, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, 23, tall, smart, all-round experience, Windows, Counter, Photographic, capable, accurate Dispenser, desires situation; Yorkshire or Lancashire preferred; disengaged. "Pharmacy," 14 Cromwell Terrace, Halifax, Yorkshire.

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UNQUALIFIED male, 20, seeks situation; N.H.I. Dispensing and good Institution experience. "A. W.," 28 Liverpool Road, Reading.

UNQUALIFIED; 35 years' all-round experience, including Shipping; capable taking charge; disengaged; Monmouthshire or Glamorganshire. Bagshaw, Park Square, Newport, Mon.

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REPRESENTATIVE, with good London connection, desires change; thorough knowledge Drugs, Sundries, Patents, etc.; highest references; salary and commission. C. J. Smith, 57 St. George's Road, S.W.1.

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CHEMIST, qualified, 34, married, seeks change; desires representation of good house. 41/130, Office of this Paper.

CONSULTING Chemist-Perfumer offers his services; complete knowledge of Soap, Perfumery and Toilet problems; unique experience. 40/33, Office of this Paper.

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QUALIFIED Lady Chemist, practical experience leading Manufacturers, Toilet Preparations, Buying, Costing, factory management, supervision of D.D.A., requires progressive post; London or Midlands preferred. 24a Winchester Road, S. Hampstead, N.W.3.

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YOUNG man, 21½, passed Preliminary, 4½ years indentured apprenticeship with Wholesale firm, desires position in the Wholesale; excellent reference; London preferred. 32/1, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man, aged 22, requires situation as Traveller or Indoor Salesman; 5 years' experience with leading London Wholesale House; good general knowledge of the trade. P.C.B. 10/16, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

BRITISH Firms with or desiring interests in Canada, U.S.A., Australia invited to communicate with Chemist prepared to consider commissions on results basis. "H.", 23/24, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CHEMIST FITTINGS.—Complete Fittings in stock. Ranges of Drug Drawers with glass labels, shelving and lockers, Glass-fronted Counters, Dispensing Screens, Wall Cases, etc.; all made in sections which any local man can fix. Also Second-hand Fittings, Shop Rounds (ribbon and recess labels); Cash Tills from 15s. 6d.; Kwik-Sale Case, special Chemist design. **D. MATTHEWS & SON**, Chemist Fitters, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

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TRAVELLERS wanted to write for post free copy of "The Commercial Traveller," containing School of Salesmanship exposures. N.U.C.T. membership is open to all bona fide Commercial Travellers; benefits include Accident Insurance, Sickness, and Unemployment Benefit and Employment Bureau.

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£140.—14 ft. Drug Fixture complete, 12 ft. Serving Counter, 6 ft. Dispensing Screen, 6 ft. Wall Showcase, Perfume Case and Desk, Counter Drawers, Check Till, Shop Chair, two Mahogany Window Enclosures with plate-glass mirror door, Glass Shelves and Oak Pedestals. Full particulars and sketches on application. **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD.**, 90 and 92 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1. "Pharmacy Fitters for Over a Century."

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